n grandes who came to visit him these preparations, and still more sight of the Marshal's "baggage," e of two cosme shirts and a tal-d up in a bandle. augh for winger?" asked the aston-'s the father of us Rossians," an-off, with a grin; "besides, you cold when you're riding full gal-

you're tired of riding what do you

MARRIAGES.

ile, (Me.) papers please copy.

Englewood, Aug. 3, Wendell, infant
Mary Phillips, of cholera infantum,

Mary Philitps, of cholers infantum, spapers please copy.

Is father's residence, 683 Butterfield at la. m., Aug. 8, Oliver E., youngon its father's residence, 683 Butterfield at la. m., Aug. 8, Oliver E., youngon its grade of the control of the c

E INSURANCE.

OBE

CAGO, ILLINOIS.

ASSETS. (value of property 5322, 336,000 (68,0.00). Society 21,004,38 Loans Bonds, 67s, market 29,315,00

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

INPARALLELED

INDUCEMENTS

State and Washington-sts. will, for the next few days, close out their entire line of

Popular Dress Goods REGARDLESS OF COST!

Prices ranging from 12 1-2e to 50c, recently 25e to \$1.00. noy also call attention to a LARGE

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to be found on our Centre Couners, which will be closed out at a

FURNITURE. GREAT

CONTINUED OF OUR FINE STOCK OF

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

only SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, and in first-nts order. To be sold at a sacrifice, com-pred with regular prices.

GEO. GILBERT, 255 & 257 Wabash-av., Four doors north of our old stores.

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tinued until every article is M. COME EARLY in the mornand avoid the RUSH.

ANDEL BROTHERS

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Between State and Dearborn-sts. LAKE NAVIGATION.

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ICE. Greral thousand tons pure Lake Vimabago (Wis.) Ice, perfectly slid, 24 inches thick. Well packed a shingle shavings for Southern viment.

AKE WINNEBAGO ICE CO. Care C., & N. W. Ry. Co. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

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a Garments ordered of ms during JULY and AT II, Mr. WEDDINGGARMENTS A SPECIALTY GAITS LIVERY MADE TO MEASURE. M & Co., Importing Tailors,

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PERFECTION! OKER'S BITTERS. Boware of Counterfeits-

FINANCIAL. ERT WINTHROP & CO. TERS AND BROKERS,

BEECHER-TILTON.

"Tribune" Correspondent Joins in the Action.

A Night at the House of Theodore Tilton.

The Largeness of Tilton as Compared with Beecher.

Moulton Says that Mr. Beecher Has Been Lying from the Start.

Moulton Gives "Gath" an Inkling of the Forthcoming Statement.

Judge Morse Confides to Him the Early Letters of Mrs. Tilton.

Love-Letters of Beecher to Mrs. Tilton After the Discovery.

Tilton Gives an Honest Opinion of Plymouth Church.

"A Kind of Club-House with Female Attendants."

How Mrs. Tilton Came to Regard Herself as Sinless.

Mr. Beecher and She Grew Together in

Spiritual Things. GATH'S INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—I left Saratoga Friday night, took breakfast in New York, and immedi tely proceeded to Brooklyn and the cottage of received with courtesy, expressed my desire to obtain at once whatever he might be willing to give THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He seemed pur sled at first, but, after a while, proce speak of the mental rack he was going through, and assured me that, if I would return in an hour, I should have the day and night in his company. I went immediately to the house of Frank Moulton, whom I well knew. Moulton was very busy revising his statement. Thence I went to the office of Judge Morris.

THATON'S TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE.

The topic which had been latest under discussion with certain gentlemen was Mrs. Tilton's alleged statement that her husband had neg-lected his home, looked his wife in a room, lived sparingly, etc. This affected Tilton's pride and remaining graces have been warped; that mel-made his friends feel indignant. To refute the ancholy has enshrouded him, and he has become ement, I was shown by Mr. Tilton's counse the correspondence between the wife and hus-band from 1866 down nearly to the date of the discovery of the adultery. I read it with sensibility, admiration, and wonder. That home was truly ideal. The insidious entry of Beecher into it, the husband's apprehension, the wife's infatuation, their correspondence as to this intruder, and, finally, the struggle in a

bysteric nature between her paster, who had put her soul in leading-strings, and the groom of her youth, was perfectly visible.

Said I to Judge Morris: "Give me these letters, They are needful, that the world may understand you both. I will print them in a distant site. you both. I will print them in a distant city, so that they may slowly find their way back here with such delay as not to affect the main issue

Judge Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, favored the request. I secured the whole of that remarka-ble correspondence. Not Abelard or Heloise ever wrote such letters. They are the quintessence of love. As literary compositions they are no less valuable than as perfect exponents of the

with MR. Tilton and his counsel.

Mr. Tilton, Judge Morris, and myself then took a carriage and drove to the sea-shore, six miles distant. We were gone all that afternoon. I put lawyer and man under as close an examination as was compatible with our relations and my knowledge of Tilton's nature. Mr. Tilton never flinched. Mr. Morris' heart was in his defense. Such a story, so related, it would be impossible for me to repeat. The substance of it I shall give you. We returned to Brooklyn, and Mr. Tilton and myself sat up till midnight, still laboring over the same theme, and finally were the only two tenants of the cottage, except Katie, the old servant-maid. WITH MR. TILTON AND HIS COUNSEL.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1874.

perpetual truce, and yet, Mr. Beecher, you are already intriguing. I shall go out of this office of mediator, unless you instantly surrender the paper.' He has no moral pluck. How can he have, living such a life?"

"Then," said I to Mr. Moulton, "you cannot

A WAY OF ESCAPE FOR BEECHER?" Said Moulton: "He may escape the penal-ties, but not the facts. I think this Council will whitewash him, and that Plymouth Church will take him back; but I have heard from his own lips things to revolt at." I forbear to send you the language which Mr. Moulton repeated to me as having come from Mr. Beecher's lips, both on account of its exceeding filthiness, and be-cause the ladies referred to have been in no way oonnected with the Titton case,
I asked Mr. Moulton: "Will you put these

stories in your evidence?"
"Not a line," said Moulton, "except the letters bearing on the Beecher-Tilton case. I pray the Lord I may never be put through this ordeal nidden myself, labored to the last minute to ge these people to stand aloof, and save the world a horror; and, when I am catching it on every side for this sacrifice, Mr. Beecher writes me a letter and makes my answer public in order to appear to establish a point for him. That resolved me to make my

BEECHEB'S HABITUAL TREACHERY I see him further trample on Theodore Tilton, shom he has dragged through the fires of hell

Mr. Moulton further said that Beecher had long ago said to him: "Tilton comes no more to church; let us edge him out, drop his name-You must act with me."
"In another respect," continued Moulton,
"Beecher has lied. He gave me his solemn "Beecher has lied, He gave me his solemn word that since the discovery he had not had communication with Mrs. Tilton. Now read

this, which Theodore discovered hidden in the pages of Beecher's ' Life of Christ,' his presenta-Then were shown various

BURNING LOVE-LETTERS, evealing the deep illicit love of a preacher for nother man's wife thinly concealed under Scripture phrases—blasphemies, taken in this connection—but yet, apparently, the hysteria of ove. In one written from his sister's house he begs Mrs. Tilton to write him some comforting etters, and then says, the words being deeply was another, saying: "Come Friday night, as I shall be away all the fore part of next week."

There were no "natures to any of these.
"Now," said moulton, "put these letters by
date in conjunction with this one from Mrs.
Tilton, where she says 'We must soon meet, get aid Moulton, "they call me a conspirate They call me a blackmailer. What has her to give me? I am a member of a large Beecher to give me? I am a member of a large business house, and I have continually given to Plymouth Church as liberally as any man there. blood, but when he defies me to produce these tters, supposing I will not, and that he will get point on me and a new one on Theodore, he has played it too fine.

is a wealthy merchant, probably about 38 years tache, and a bold, prompt way of speech-He is the physical antipodes of Tilton, who is a tall, strange, unworldly-looking man like a great Sunday-school boy. Moniton is rough and These two men think highly of each ther, and Moulton says that Tilton's house was keleton in it he was more staggered than ever for Beecher's hypocritical life, but no dislike. He thinks, too, that in his efforts to shake off the coil of guilt which has so long enveloped him, Beecher's

ungracious, evasive, crafty, and desperate. After leaving Moulton, Tilton, Judge Morris, and I went to dine at a restaurant opposite the Academy of Music, and there I noticed that Mr. Tilton returned a bow from a rather fine-looking

Tilton.
"THAT'S OVINGTON,
to whose house my wife was lured. He has done as much to stir up this strife as any man, but

probably from no malice." While on the way to Coney Island, going

through the park, I said to Judgé Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel: "Are you going to show char-acter on Beecher's trial, no matter whom it con-"Yes sir, they have tried to drive my client out of society. Let society take its share. Mr. Til-ton has suffered in this case, and yet kept up his head as no man of his age ever did.

He has been in peril of assassination.

Everything vile has been imputed to him. I go into this case with my heart, and Mr. Beecher has no sacredness in my mind. The people look upon this secret church investigation with discret." investigation with disgust."

"Yes," said Tilton, " my wife made a state-ment there prior to the published cross-examina-

fession and his remorse, and see how they breathe the voice of passion and religion inseparably. 'We will wark in a passion and religion inseparably. 'We will wark in the solicits an assignation. (Thom my word, I sometimes think that those two people believed there was such a thing as sinless sin. Beecher was in love with Elizabeth as he never was with any other woman. They grew together in spiritual things so far that, for a time, they hardly knew the carnal from the spiritual. That is way I claim that my wife kept her purity of heart while breaking her vowa."

I then put a question quite personal: "Mr. Tilton, may not that confusion of the spiritual and the carnal have been encouraged by some similar theories of yours as to the freedom of intercourse?" "No; I never held free-love doctrines; I was editing a liberal paper, devoted to the examination of those questions of female-suffrage, the wife's right to property, and so forth, and, merely as a literary excursion, I one day criticised the diversity of the laws of divorce, and that was my offense in that way.

How he Lost was intured satisfaction in that way.

How he Lost was sinful, and she had the proof-sheets of the "Life of Christ "read to her by Mr. Beecher. He always had the advantage of me by believing nearest her faith."

"Well," said I, "you did write the Woodhull's life?" "I did," said Mr. Tilton, "to keep off the imputation from my family. I had never seen Mrs. Woodhull but once, but soon after that she came to my office and showed me a paragraph relating to a clergyman who was the seducer of his friend's wife. She said: "Do you know who is the woman referred to in that paragraph? 'How should I know? said I. 'Why.' she said, 'that is your own wife, and you know it.'

Then I began to use every means in my power, myself and my friends, to keep that woman from publishing that story. I praised her wisdom and person, and staved off the explosion for a year. They knew my weakness, and demanded more. Finally, Col. Blood came to me with a biography of Mrs.

Not one," he answered. THYING TO CATCH TILTON.

"I was called on by an old acquaintance the other day, who said, "Theodore, I have a detective to do occasional work for me, and he says he has been offered \$500 to get, at Winsted, Conn., the proof that you occupied the same room with a certain young lady. Now," continued Mr. Tilton, "that young lady was the daughter of a former great Anti-Slavery Congressman from Illinois, and she was stopping at my house. I asked my wife to go up to that lonesome country town with me. She said, 'I can't leave home; take our guest with you.' At Winsted we had two rooms. There was a fire built in mine, and it was cold. I asked her to sit in there and keep warm, and that is the extent of this scandal. There is no purer woman now, and my wife loves her till this day. "Gath," said Judge Morris, "I have investigated each and all of these hinted misbehaviors of Mr. Tilton; they are baseless all through. TRYING TO CATCH TILTON.

gated each and all of these hinted misbehaviors of Mr. Tilton; they are baseless all through. Theodore Tilton is as welcome to my house and family as any man in Brooklyn.

MR. BEECHER WAS CHARKED WITH WOODBULL. It was Mr. Beecher who had the infatnation with the Woodhull lady. With all her surroundings, she had the chartm of intelligence and dignity. I have undertaken Mr. Tilton's case, not for the purpose of smirching others, but to see his character established again as he won it. This is an effort to break him down, with money, with detectives, with all the power of a powerful church and social organization. They hope to wear him out or run him down."

Said I, "Judge Morris, when will the case be tried?"

He answered: "Possibly not before October.

Said I, "Judge Morrs, when will the case be tried?"

He answered: "Possibly not before October. But when on trial, this fooling of a council selected by the defense will cease. We will compel people to answer under oath, and meet them with dates and letters. What does a Christian minister want with two lawyers, and now a third? He promised his defense at once; it has been a month and still he has not spoken. I do not agree with Mr. Tilton that Elizabeth will return and make a real confession. She has gone for good. She now sees the hopelessness of her character. The people interested for Beecher are around her and she must keep with them."

THE GIST OF MOULTON'S STATEMENT. Judge Morris knows nothing of Moulton's statement, but I do. The statement will show by Mrs. Tilton's own letters that she was not wholly averse to being misled, and also that Beecher's apology was the work of Moulton, his

wholly averse to being misted, and also that Beecher's apology was the work of Moulton, his attorney, on whom he relied, signed by himself. He sought Moulton's stronger nature to bear him through, and Moulton never said a word against Beecher until the latter tried by his subtle tactics to destroy the custodian of the secrets, or force him to give up the papers. Then Moulton spoke, and I think he wills be believed, notwithstanding the attempts already begin to excite a prejudice against him.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON MOULTON

For instance, Joe Howard, whose father is a leader in Plymouth Church, denounced Moulton in his paper to-day, as follows:

"It is intimated that Moulton, who asserts that he holds none of Tilton's documents, intends to do the honorable thing, comply simply with Mr. Beecher's demand, hand all the papers to the Committee, and attempt no explanation. It seems to us that this is the only proper course, and if, as it is intimated, it is Moulton's self-suggested plan, he is entitled to the credit for it. In these days of meanness, fraud, conspiracy, and infidelity, one is grateful even for a little common decency. If Moulton were to attempt an explanation heatile to Mr. Beecher, it would be necessary to invalidate his assertions and appeal to his record. Such a proceeding might result in his entire vindication, and it might not. If Moulton keeps his word to-morrow, and produces all the original documents, and contents himself with that honorable compliance, with Mr. Beecher's demand, the dawn of the day of conclusion is at hand, and if he does not act thus, the dawn of a very different kind of a day is very much at hand.

The above is the Total Calenter and Moulton on trial

Mr. Tillon, Junges morrat, and myself tends took is carriage and drove to the sea-shore, at miles distant. We were gone all the strain of the published cross-szamination. In which she syoke bouncarby of ms. They are the strained to the published cross-szamination, any knowledge of Tillon's neithern, and the strained that the property of the strained to the published cross-szamination. The property of the strained that the property of the strained to the published cross-szamination. The property of the strained that the property of the strained to the property of the strained of the great prisones at late bar, and it is work to the strained of the great prisones at late bar, and it is the published cross-szamination. The property of the strained that the property of the strained of the great prisones at late bar, and it is the substance of it I shall give you. We returned about 1 cidook, and access and break-frasted topether. Though in bith darksend bones of voxo, desolate of wife or children, I never fell under more speaceful protection in forth public where you have been the hall instead to the dread confession of guilt permeated the place. His sorter, and the bravery of the man who slept in the very chamber where he had instead to the dread confession of guilt permeated the place. His sorter, and the property of the same of the public which meaning the property of the same of the public which meaning the property of the same of the public which meaning the property of the same of the public which meaning the property of the same of the public which meaning the public which meaning the property of the same of the public which meaning the publ

feesion and his remorse, and see how they breathe the voice of passion and religion inseparably. We will see any in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in this place, and in the next he soliditate assign in the party of heart while so far that, for a time, they hardly knew the carnal from the spiritaal. That is why I claim that my wife kept her purity of heart while breaking her vows.

I then put a question quite personal: "Mr. Tilton, may not that confusion of the spiritual and the carnal have been secouraged by some similar theories of yours as to the freedom of intercourse?" "No. 1 never heal free-love to the examination of these questions of tenders." "In will tell you how I lost some of Elizabeth's confession; when the soft of the carnination of these questions of tenders." I will tell you how I lost some of Elizabeth's confession; when the two divorce, and that was my offense in that way.

How HE LOST MES. THRON'S STREEM.

I was by a blairing the exist of the life of Christ "read to her by Mr. Beecher. He saways had the salvantage of me by believing nearest her faith." The life of the continued the same to my offense and showed me a paragraphy relating to a clergyman who was the seducer of this friend's wife. She said: "Do you know who is the woman referred to in that paragraph' relating to a clergyman who was the seducer of this friend's wife. She said: "Do you know who is the woman referred to in that paragraph' relating to a clergyman who was the seducer of this friend's wife. She said: "Do you know who is the woman referred to in that paragraph' relating to a clergyman who was the se

Tition finished, he waved his hand and said:

"THIS IS A DREAM, THEODORE."

After a while he said louder, and with a sight that seemed to come from remorse and terror:

"You have a right to kill me; I have forfeited my life to you. Take it." "No," said Tilton, "but you shall not walk merrily over this town, while I go to my work with sorrow and a sore heart every day. I will compel you to know that you are dissovered, Mr. Beecher."

He unlocked the door and let the priest go out. Beecher walked away with Moulton, and the latter said: "Mr. Beecher, you two men nave your children to save; let me bring you together, or work to keep this secret down. I do not want to see you r tined. His children are dear to me, but be careful how you follow Theodore. His own misery will push him far enough. If you add anything to it, you will pull this city down."

"Has Theodore got that confession?" asked Beecher.

Yet Mr. Beecher did know where to go. He went that night to the house of Mrs. Tilton, and got from her a written retraction. The same night Mrs. Tilton told her husband that she had given the retraction, and again Moulton was called in. He went, as I have described above, to Mr. Beecher, and compelled him to give the paper up. From that time forward, Moulton, certain that Beecher would play fickle, kept all the documents, and that is why he has them.

that is why he has them.

MY INFERSION

of all this affair is that Mr. Beecher, after a long conres of other dalliances more or less guilty, found in his declining years, say at 60, his match in Mrs. Tilton; that is to say, she had a highly-wrought and exalted mind, loved him with that feeling which would consent to be his daughter or consent to be his wife, and, having yielded to the latter inducement, had the power of life, love, and spirit to keep this fine old platitudinarian hers faithfully.

I venture to tolograph you some of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, to disprove the recent charges of neglect, harshness, and starvation.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

He writes from St. Louis Dec. 31, 1864:

My Dearly Beloved Wire: It is midnight, the last hour and moment of the year. I am slitting alone in my room at the hotel, thinking of home, and full of homesickness. Under my window, a serenading band is playing "Home, Sweet Home," in honor of a military officer here. I feel as if they were playing it in mockery of . Already my date of 1864 is wrong; I ought now to say 1865. I think of one year of family history full of small yet important events,—the growth of the children at the ripening of our own minds, the growing affection between us all ripening with time, the goodness of God

were playing it is mockery of already my dake of 1866 as wrong; tought now to say 1868, I think of one year of family history full of small yest riponing of our own unduck the growing affection better the control of the parties of the parties of our own unduck the growing affection better the control of the parties of our own unduck the growing affection better the control of the parties of th

Mrs. Tilton wrote two weeks afterwards:
Mr Briogro: During the early part of your absence it was well enough to suffer you to believe in my perfection; but, as you near home, I must apprise you that you are mistaken. I am frailty and weakness itself.

Again Mrs. Tilton wrote, Jan. 23, 1867;
Mr. B. called Saturday. He said I had the most calming and peaceful influence over him; more so than any one he ever knew. He brought me two pretty flowers in pots, and said as he went out: "What a pretty house this is; I wish I lived here."

flowers in pots, and said as he went out: "What a preity house this is; I wish I lived here."

She wrote Feb. 11, 1867:

I am more and more dissatisfied to have for your life's work an editor's. The Independent's power is alone, it seems to me, in your editorials and the advertisements. You feel it to be your pulpit, I cannot bear to see your besuiful genius in the best part of your life idle. Can you not work for your country by lecturing and an occasional editorial somewhere, and rid yourself of the responsibility of the details of a great paper? Then the summer and spring you might devote to reading, writing poems and stories, and, in short, lead a purely literary life.

Again, Feb. 13, 1867:

I am more and more inclined to have your neck loose from the Independent, and lead a more perfect literary life.

As we approach the period of the criminal intimacy with Beecher, the letters grow short and bister. A few specimens are presented:

THURBAY, Jan. 6, 1976.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I do not at all realize that my winter's correspondence has begun. We have fallen from the habit of deily writing because of the frequent home-comings, but it will be very sweet for me to give my daily story, and sweeter still to histen to yours, the first strain of which I caught to-day, and I sorrewed for your hard fats, but rejoiced in the victory.

Believe that I will cherish your love and memory perpetually. Talk of you often to our darlings, and reward your ardueus labors by learning to be a financier. The taste of saving I never really knew before, and, unlike other tastes, it ingers in delight. I sent extracts from Luccille for last week's Revolution. Do not forget me in your prayers.

CRAYING SENTIMENT.

ATURBAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1870.

MY DEAR HUBBAND: You once said, and have often acted, that I was always craving sentiment. It is verily true. I am what I am, therefore to such a nature as mine Jesus Christ, as he discovers himself to me, is unutterably practions. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I fall to bear testimony to his unchangeable love. Your letter reached me yesterday. How it lightened my day like a glory. You are well beloved by one Aussum, and, therefore, it is love struggling and unperfected. I do not, however, comfort myself in my humanity,—rather, whenever I am victor over it. O! how slow is the warfare.

To-day has been a quiet day. Mr. Beacher called; be is in fine spirits, making calls, the winty to-day; enjoys it immensely. He called on the Wheelocks to-day, and kissed them all around, fizzie wood included, he said. I told him that Alice had named her doil Rose Wentworth. Thus ends another of my master-of-fact ejenties, but so endeth the order of your darling wife and four precious

children.

SATURDAY MONSINO, Jan. 15, 1870.

MY DEARLY BELOVED: I feel the old-time delight to hear from your lips that you are lonesome and homesick. I am grateful,—you, happy. It renews my love and hope. Last night I went to prayer-meeting. One great argument against public life and city life is that the children are deprived of their right to their parents. They cach one send much love to their dear papa. I read your letters to them. By-by, my own darling. I am, yours, ELIZABETH.

affections upon one's duties is impossible. I ask your love and confidence. Good night.

Thursday, Feb. 3—night. (Probably 1870.)
My Darling.; I have joined the Woman's Glub in Brooklyn, and paid my fee of \$3. You are proposed as honorary member, and will be accepted, no doubt. Good night, beloved. I am

Your Own Dran Wiffs.

These extracts from Mrs. Tilton's letters end here. Subsequent letters to her husband are of a different character. They were written after her confession was made July 3, 1870. The character of the subsequent letters may be judged from the few already published in Mr. Tilton's sworn statement, such as the "Catherine Gaunt" letter, and others in a similiar vein. Gath.

Special Dispatch from Another Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The pulpits were silent o-day on the Beecher scandal; hardly any menion has been made of the subject pending the nvestigation, and probably nothing will be said intil the close of the inquiry. The talk of the complete a bargain, has been strong to-day. The disappearance of Woodhull is cited as a proof that all the witnesses are not to be called, but to be gotten rid of. In answer to a suggestion of this sort, Mr. Winslow states that when, two weeks ago, the Woodhull and Claffin sisters offered to testify, he, for the Committee, replied that the Committee declined to listen to them on account of their character, and the knowl-

hours before the cross-examination could be ed. They say that if Mr. Moulton will submit all the documents, without any state-ment, no cross-examination will follow. If he

THE GENERAL UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

In answer to the question whether or not he was counsel for Mr. Moulton in this case, Gen. Butler was very reticent. He said that he had seen Mr. Moulton very often, but he dropped no word from which an inference could be drawn of their relations to each other, whether they were social or of a business nature. Gen. Butler has a regular suite of rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in which he is as much at home as he is in his mansion in Lowell or Gloucestar.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Report of Gross Enraings for the Last Six Menths.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfrield, Ill., Ang. 9.—The report of the gross earnings of the Illinois Central Raitros.

Company for the six months ending April 30, 1874, has been received at the Executive office. It shows the earning to be for freight, \$1,717, 170,78; passengers, \$52,631.95; extra baggage, \$1,609.33; mails, \$34,432.50; express, etc., \$198,651.95; total, \$2,535,045.43, 7 per cent of which, or \$177,453.25, has been paid into the State Treasury as provided in the charter of the road.

NUMBER 352.

FOREIGN.

Don Carlos Interviewed---Justice of His Cause.

Audacious Misrepresentation - He Expects No German Aid.

The Danger of a European Complication Thought to Be Past.

Arrest of Internationalists in Italy---More Rioting in Portsmouth.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The French Government has ordered an additional man-of-war to cruise off the mouth of the Bidasson.

L'Union says that Marshal Serrano has noti-

To those says that marked servano has notified the powers that the Spanish Government intends to declare a blockade of the Gulf of Cantabria, and England has protested against it. MADRID, Aug. 9.—I. Epoca considers that all

peace, and consolidating and establishing the inances and credit of the Government, and thus give the country the necessary repose which she has never enjoyed since the reign of Charles V. I desire to restore Spain to something like her ancient grandeur; that is my only task.

In reply to a question regarding the Cortes, he said it should be elected fully and fairly by the nation. The Cortes which should reflect the feelings, interests, wishes, and sentiments of the people, ought not to be a mere body of factious politicians, alike powerless for good and strong for evil, promulgating doctrines for the overthrow of society and ending with barricades.

"I wish Spain to march onward to progress and enlightenment, and not remain behind the sister nations in science and education, without which Spain will be outstripped in the race for wealth and prosperity. But something is radically wrong in the modern current of thought and system of education. The world is rushing into gross materialism and unbelief, which, unless checked, must and in the extinction of the human race, the fault thereof being the modern Godless system of education, and modern methods of investigation. To-day's savants will be called fools by the savants of twenty years hence, for wishing to discard the truths that have borne the test for

ment, no cross-examination will follow. If he submits a statement, the cross-examination will follow at once and be given to the public at once. The examination will undoubtedly be directed towards the impeachment of Moulton as a witness.

The appearance of Butler on the scene has served to complicate matters. He arrived Saturday, and left this morning for some point up the Hudson; it was understood to be Poughteepsie, where Mr. Beecher and his lawyer, Shearman, repaired yesterday. Whether Butler setually went to Beecher's place or not, I cannot say.

YUBTHER RUMORS OF COMPROMISE.

At present this surmise gives rise to further ramors of compromise, but it is due to the Committee to say that compromise is vain; that they would not listen to any such compromise; that the church could not afford anything but a full justification of the pastor, and that, if there are say such overtures, they come from the others and Logrono. Some of his men recently fired on a railroad train and seriously wounded the regime-driver, who is an Englishman. The Reebskill to consult with Mr. Beecher at his country-seat have turned out to be untrue. Gen. Butler came to this city Saturday morning, and won't to the Fifth Avenue

ROME, Aug. 9.—Eight leaders of the Interna-tionale have been arrested here, and other ar-rests have been made in Florence and other Ital-ian cities. Papers were sezzed showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times reports that Pere Hyacinthe has resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and the extreme sections of the Old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the Moderates. GREAT BRITAIN. London, Aug. 9.—Rioting in Portsmouth was renewed Saturday, and several persons were se-riously injured. The military were obliged to come to the aid of the police, and the mob then dispersed.

CERMANY.

LONDON, Ang. 10.—The Morning Post is in formed that Capt. Werner, of the German Navy, who had a difficulty with the Spaniards before Cartagena, will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. GERMANY.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIA.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The British steamer MacGregor arrived last night, thirty-five days from Sydney.

The steamer Mikado had arrived at Sydney, nine days overdue, with her machinery out of order from overwork.

The wreck of the British Admiral had been sold for £2,150. Six bodies, found on shore, were interred.

In a prize-fight near Ballarat, a man named Blair was killed by his opponent.

Proceedings in the South Anstralian Assembly on the 9th of June are described as extremely diagraceful; no particulars given.

The people of Fiji are impatiently waiting the decision of the British Government on the question of annexation.

The Commissioners sent from France to New Zealand to investigate the facts relative to the escape of Rochefort having been at work, the result is that all Communists at New Caledonia will be removed to the Isle of Pines for better security.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The steamer MacGregor brings Honolulu dates to July 29. The Gasette complains that the King's Cabinet is weak; says that it ought to be remodeled, and that the present members are mere adventurers. The Legislative Assembly has passed the appropriation bill for \$970.565; also the bill to aid steam navagation te forsign countries passed to assembly the steam of the second steam of the second steam paragraphs.

--- \$300,000 TENT, August 1, 1874.

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Opposition of Some Western Railroads to the Saratoga Commission.

Other Important Freight Matters.

THE WISCONSIN LAW. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARGUMENTS IN THE INJUNCTION SUITS AT MADI-

Madison, Wis., Aug. 8.—At 10 o'clock the Hon. B. C. Cook, General Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, opened the case for that Company. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway operated lines in Wisconsin not owned by the Company. The complaint filed by the Attorney-General, charging the Company with violating the Potter law, made no specific charges, and addiced no proof that the law was not being obeyed on the leased lines; whereas the injune tion applied for was intended to cover all line operated by the Company in Wisconsin. Refering to Mr. Orton's allegations of corrupt management, in his opening oration for the State, Mr. Cook said he could hardly have supposed the sel would have been guilty of the impropricounsel would have been guilty of the sety of attempting to sway the judgment of this suit. irt with matters entirely foreign to this suit and which, besides being irrelevant to the com-plaint, were untrue. It has become a popular catchword to say the railroads designed trol themselves, independent of the State. Such thought had never entered the minds of the Northwestern managers. They acknowledged the right of the State to control them to the same extent that it controls its citizens, and ONLY ASK TO STAND UPON AN EQUALITY WITH

of the State. No business can be carried on be fixed by the great body of purchasers. In the case of railways, the price is attempted t be fixed by men who do not understand the elebe fixed by men who do not understand the ele-ments entering into the cost of doing business. Whatever jurisdiction this Court had it derived from the State Constitution; and this cannot be added to, extended, or restricted by statute. Chief-Justice Ryan suggested that the Circuit and Supreme Courts have concurrent jurisdic-tion for mandamus and certiorari, and the Supreme Court had made a rule that, except in special cases, this Court will not act, but will leave the parties to their remedy in the Circuit Court.

Justice Lyon said this Court had never made a

rile in quo warranto cases that provious action was necessary, and such might be the case in these proceedings. Chief-Justice Ryan—Assuming that the Potter Inw is valid, that its rates are reasonable, and the State has an interest in its enforcement, what do you claim would be an adequate remedy? Mr. Cook—The State has fixed the remedy in

the act.

Judge Rvan—I cannot find in Sec. 3 of the law Judge Hyan—I cannot had in Sec. 3 of the law that any penalty goes to the State. It seems to me that a suit of quo warranto, to forfeit the charter of the Company, would not be an adequate remedy at law for the State. The State is interested to maintain the railroads, and the railroads are interested to be maintained. Therefore

soads are interested to be maintained. Therefore a suit to forfeit their charters would not answer the purpose of this suit. The doubt in my mind is, whether a writ of mandamus is an adequate remedy for this case. The State is necessary to these railroads, and

THE BALEROADS ARE NECESSARY TO THE STATE.

Even though the Companies may be disregarding a public law to the injury of the whole State, and the Attorney-General may desire to cure the evil, will it be a cure to forfeit the charter of the Company?

evil, will it be a cure to forfeit the charter of the Company?

Gen. Smith—That begs the question. The people are interested in this question, not to have this done at all. There is no allegation that the people are interested to have these railroads run at a loss.

Judge Ryan—I too have to beg the question that it is a valid, just law. I have also to beg the question that it is a valid, just law. I have also to beg the question that the State at large, represented by the Attorney-General, has an interest to encore these rates, and I simply put the question whether the proceeding by quo warfanto was an adequate remedy at law might exist, but might not be an adequate remedy at law.

Gen. Smith—That is critical.

Judge Ryau-I do not think it is critical.

fair the charter.

Gen. Smith—Can it, by any possibility, be the interest of the people to enforce a law that would destroy the very thing they want?

Judge Ryan—If a father and son have a difficulty, the father may have the remedy of turning the son out of doors, but he may have a very strong interest in reforming, him withough turns.

culty, the father may have the remedy of turning the son out of doors, but he may have a very strong interest in reforming him without turning him out of doors.

Gen. Smith—Very true: but the old man might be in the wrong after all.

Judge Ryan—Yes: that goes on the assumption that Young America is always in the right.

Mr. Cook remarked that that point was not on his brief. He then argued

THE RIOHAT OF TRIAL BY JURY, citing the Constitution, which says the right of trial by jury shall remain involate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy. The remedy against a corporation which exercised any franchise, liberty, or privilege, or transacted any business not authorized by its chartet, was by writ of quo warranto, and the only mode of enforcing a statute to regulate the mode of conducting railroad business, was to enforce the penalties provided in the statute, in either of which cases the defendant would be entitled to trial by jury, and would have been so entitled under the Constitution at any time before the statute was passed. Now, the simple question was, whether the Legislature, by changing the name of the proceeding from one at common law to one in chancery, thereby degrives the party of its right to a trial by jury. It the Legislature could go one step in this direction, and a citizen would hold the right of trial by jury at the pleasure of the Legislature.

The claim

right of trial by jury at the pleasure of the Legislature.

The claim

THAT THE POTTER LAW WAS SPECIAL LEGISLATION, which is expressly prohibited by the State Constitution, was very sharply presented by Mr. Cook. It was an aqual in its application, which was also in violation of that provision of the Constitution which provides that all laws grauting or relating to corporate powers shall be uniform in proceeding. While arging the further ameonstitutionality of the law, because it attempted to regalate inter-State commerce, which belongs exclusively to Congress, Mr. Cook was interrupted by Atty.-Gen. Sloane, romarking, "We don't ask any injunction on that."

Referring to the word "alter," contained in the reserved clause, Mr. Cook contended that the Legislature could not take away a privilege given in the face of the charter. It means to modify some grant contained in the charter. An amendment means to add to it. The Legislature could delegate the power to fix rates. This the Pôtter law does to the Commissioners.

Judge Ryan—Conceding the railroads can charge reasonable rates, and the Legislature cannot fix them, to whom can if be delegated? —

Mr. Cook—It is a judicial question to be determined on trial.

Judge Ryan—That would determine each particular case, but would it ever determine the general question of what are reasonable charges?

Mr. Cook—It would determine whether railways had exceeded their usual powers, and would soon grow into a rule.

Judge Ryan suggested that if left for ordinary juriors to decide no uniformity would result.

Mr. Cook thought the question might be left with the Court in each case. Referring to a popular insinuation that the Companies themselves were instigating this litigation in order to profit by the fluctuation of stocks, he repelled it se utterly, meanly false. Not one of the managers of the Northwestern Railway had bought or sold a single share of stock since the inauguration of these litigations. That road is now being conducted as economically, ashoust, as is the business

cessity that this injunction should now issue to compel these roads to run on terms that would not yield sufficient to pay their interest.

The hour of recess arrived as Mr. Cook closed his argument. Although lacoring under quite severe indisposition, his presentation of the case was remarkably strong, and was set forth in clear, forcible terms.

At 2 o'clock.

clear, foreible terms.

At 2 o'clock

THE BON. C. B. LAWRENCE,

of Chicago, followed on behalf of the Northwestern Company. His national reputation as a
jurnst had created a general desire to hear him.
Beginning with the question of jurisdiction,
briefly and tersely he denied the right of Court
to take original jurisdiction of the case. Referring to the miquity of the legislation upon which
this litigation is based, he asked, Was ever before, since the history of law began, an appeal
made to a court of equity to exercise its powers
for such a purpose to assist the people of the
State to rob a corporation? He would not
charge the people of Wisconsin with a desire to
rob the corporations, but it was evident they
last winter fell under the control of men who
passed an act, the effect of which is, to speak
mildly.

BORRERY IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

ROBBERY IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WO ROBBERY IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORLD.
It is not taking from them at the mouth of the pistol, but with the strong arm of the law. The enforcement of this Potter law would simply take pistol, but with the strong arm of the law. The enforcement of this Potter law would simply take so much, day by day and week by week, out of the pockets of the stockholders, in order that a few farmers might send their produce to market a few cents cheaper, and ride upon the road for 3 cents instead of 3½ cents per mile. The Court is asked to compel the Company to do this, and, if the officers refuse, the Court is obliged to follow up their order by issuing an attachment to imprison the President, Superintendent, or perhaps the Solicitor, and impose a heavy fine upon the Company; all because they do not believe there is any principle of constitutional law by which they can be compelled to exercise their vocation as common carriers at their own expense. The complaint filed by the Attorney-General was the most monstrous declaration ever made to the the most monstrous declaration ever made to the equity side of a court upon the constitutionality of law. Judge Lawrence used the argument used by him in the recent trial before the United States Court, and which was published at the time. Referring to the franchises which the Legislature could take saway, the learned counsel contended that the right to charge a reasonable contended that the right to charge a reasons contended that the right to charge a reasonable consideration is not a franchise derived from the State. The Legislature may grant to a natural person the right to build a road as well as to a corporation, and the law granting that right to the natural person may say nothing further regarding the rates of compensation. That person, after constructing the road, would have the right to charge reasonable rates, and that would not be a franchise derived from the Legislature. It would be precisely the same right the farmer exercises when he charges what he can get for his grain, or the mechanic charges for his habor. exercises when he charges what he can get for his grain, or the mechanic charges for his labor. Judge Ryan supposed that if the Legislature could repeal a portion of the original charter allowing the Company to fix their tolls and establish rates for them, they could also repeal the part allowing them to charge any rate at all.

Judge Ryan—Suppose the original charter of the Northwestern Company contained the identical limitation of the Potter law, could the Legislature of 1874 have altered the charter by passing an amendment authorizing the Company to

islature of 1874 have altered the charter by passing an amendment authorizing the Company to charge what they pleased?

Judge Lawrence—I question very much whether a subsequent Legislature would have a right to raise their charges to 4 cents per mile, if it could be shown in a judicial proceeding which might arise thereafter that 4 cents would be a reasonable charge.

Judge Ryan—Then I could ride on the rail-road independent of this Potter act having been passed, and if they asked me 4 cents and I of-fered them 3 cents, and could go into court and prove it was a reasonable compensation, I should have the right to ride for 3 cents.
Judge Lawrence-You would, unless the charter gave the Directors the right to charge what

THE PROCEEDINGS
this afternoon were probably more in than during any previous session of the Court on this case. The dialogues between Judge on this case. The dialogues between Judge Lawrence and the Bench were quite numerous, and full of information. The questions were so varied and unsettled that the Court were desirous of ascertaining Judge Lawrence's full opinions on several points. These he gave in the clearest, happiest manner. During one of these dialogues, counsel urged that the Legislature could not compel the Company to accept an amendment, even though it might be adjudged a valid law. Whereupon the Attorney-General said it was not claimed that the State could compel the Companies to accept this amendment. "Then," replied Judge Lawrence, "concede that you cannot compel us to accept the amendment, and away goes this suit. You are here trying to get an order to compel us to accept it." trying to get an order to compel us to accept it."

Judge Ryan remarked that the State did not and a nyan remarked that the State on not ask for an injunction to compel the Companies to charge the exact rates named in the law. They could even charge less, if they chose. Practically, however, there was no difference.

Judge Lawrence concluded his interesting argument shortly after 6 o'clock, by justifying the course, consider the course the course of the course, consider the course th

the course pursued by the Companies. They had acted on the advice of eminent counsel. Judge Curiis, Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Hoar were not aware that either of the others had been asked for an opinion regarding the validity of the law. They were asked to give unbiased counsels are the result of the country of the law. a controversy with the State. The Companies were anxious to know what their legal rights were. Acting on the counsel so obtained, they have sought to have their right determined by the highest tribunal in the land. This action on their part is pronounced an outrage. Of course it is always an outrage not to obey the law, but I am surprised to see so eminent a lawyer as my eminent friend Dixon come and read us a lecture about the enormity of our conduct in trying to find out if it be a law without first submitting to its murderous conditions. We did not obey the law simply because we did not believe it was a valid law, entitled to obedience. True, it had the form and stamp of law of Wisconsin on its face, but we believed it unconstitutional. We believe so still. We believe we have rights secured to us by the Constitution of this State and the United States upon which this Potter law most rutthessly tramples, and all we ask of this Court is that these rights shall be protected. The Court was adjourned until Monday morning, when Judge P.B. Spooner and the Hon. Geo. B. Smith will continue the argument for the railways, after which Attorney-General J. C. Sloan will close the case, probably on Tuesday next.

FREIGHT MATTERS.

The General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Peoria & Rock Island, and Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads have issued the following joint freight tariff, which will go into effect to-day:

The arbitrary rates heretofore published were

from the East to the West, while these rates are from the West to the East, and somewhat lower than the others. By billing freights through to New York and other Eastern points, the rates from here to those points must be added. THE SARATOGA MEETING.

There is hardly any possibility that the action of the late meeting of railway managers at Saratoga, in appointing Commissioners to establish uniform freight rates for all the roads, will be productive of any results whatever, especially so far as our Western roads are concerned.

so far as our Western roads are concerned.

Most of our Western railroad managers who attended that meeting have now returned, and they are unanimens in saying that they will not abide by the action of the conference, nor will they allow the Commissioners to make rates for them. The whole movement seems to have been gotten up by the managers of the four New York trunk lines, who were auxious to enlist the Western roads in the movement which they had inaugurated in New York about six weeks ago.

Our Western railroad managers are too shrewd and experienced to be caught, and hence their positive refusal to have anything to do with joint tariffs made by irresponsible Commissioners.

joint tariffs made by irresponsible Commissioners.

The roads leading from here to the East have not yet decided what action to take in regard to this matter, but two of the lines will probably abide by the action of the Commissioners, because one of these, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, is in the hands of Mr. Scott, and the other, the Michigan Southern, in the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt. The Commissioners appointed at Saratoga will meet here in a few days, and will try to fix rates, but it is generally believed that they will be unable to harmonize the different interests involved.

THE DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A gentleman who has recently traveled through
Southwestern Dakota, and has the means of
judging correctly of the amount of wheat in the
hands of the farmers, has furnished us with the

Total, ... 3,300,000 1,300,000

2,000,00

SQUABBLE BETWEEN RAILROAD OFFICIALS IN KANSpecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—There was held here to-night a meeting of the officials of roads running into the Union Depot, to settle the difficulty existing between the companies in consequence of the demanding of the resignation of the depot agent by the Hannibal & St. Joe Company. The other companies sustained the agent, and threatened to remove to the State line. The result of the meeting is not known, but it is believed it will be settled, and a new Union Depot built at once.

lieved it will be settled, and a new Union Depot built at once.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY.

Currespondence of The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Aug. 7.—S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; John C. Gault, Assistant; O. E. Britt, General Freight Agent; and Mr. Walker, of Chicago, passed through this city this morning, making a stop of several hours, and theu proceeding westward. The party is taking a run over all the ines of the St. Paul Company. In this State they are completing arrangements for conforming their passenger freigh tariffs to the provisions of the lowastatute, and this will doubtless involve a reduction of operating expenses, necessitating a reduction of service, speed, and accommodations; in other words, fewer and slower trains.

Accepting the Legal Fark under Protest.

ACCEPTING THE LEGAL PARE UNDER PROTEST. ACCEPTING THE LEGAL FARE UNDER PROTEST.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Aug. 8.—The officers of the Keckuk & Burlington Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have instructed the conductors of trains to accept under protest the fares of passengers at 3 cents per mile, when the exact amount at that rate is tendered them. This is not generally understood by the people, as agents are not allowed to sell tickets at less than the old rates.

BALLEADA—ALD MEETING IN SANDESKY, O.

RAILBOAD-AID MEETING IN SANDUSKY, O. RAILROAD-AID MEETING IN SANDUSKY, O. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 9.—At a meeting held last night in the interest of the Wheeling & Lake Eric Railroad, the Committees from the different wards of the city, appointed at a previous meeting to canvass for subscriptions in aid of the road, reported \$25,000 of the stock taken by citizens. Additional subscriptions make the late subscription near \$40,000 of the \$75,000 necessary to secure the road. The Directors meet here on the 10th to locate the line.

A Remarkable Spectacle.

A London correspondent of the Edinburg Scotsman, writing under recent date, says:

"Within the past few days I have been informed of a remarkable spectacle that was witnessed on midsummer's morning at Stonehenge. I am not aware that in any work on these megalithic circles is reference made, however remotely, to what I am now about to mention. On the morning in question a party of Americans, who had left London for the purpose, visited Stonehenge for the purpose of witnessing the sunrise on this particular morning. They were not a little surprised to find that, instead of having the field all to themselves, as they had expected, a number of people from all parts of the countryside, principally belonging to the poorer classes, were already assembled on the spot. Inquiries failed to elect any intelligible reason for this extraordinary early turn-out of the population, except this, that a tradition, which had trickled down through any number of generations, told them that at Stonehenge something unisual was to be seen at sunrise on the morning at the summer solstice. This piece of rushic information put my informant, who is of an antiquarian turn of mind, on the qui vive. Stonehenge may roughly be describedas composing seven-eighths of a circle, from the open ends of which there runs eastward an avenue having huge upright stones on either side. At some distance beyond this avenue, but in a direct line with its centre, stands one solitary stone in a sloping position, in front of which, but at a considerable stands one solitary stone to a sloping position, in front of which, but at a considerable distance, is an eminence or hil. The point of observation chosen by the excursion party was the stone table or altar near the head of and within the circle directly looking son party was the stone table or altar near the head of and within the circle directly looking down the avenue. The morning was unfavorable, but fortunately just as the sun was beginning to appear over the top of the hill, the mists disappeared, and then for a few moments the onlookers stood amazed at the phenomonon presented to view. While it lasted, the sun like an immense ball, appeared actually to rest on the isolated stone of which mention has been made, or, to quote the quaint-though prosaic description of one present, it was like a huge pudding placed on the top of the stone! Another very important fact mentioned by an elderly gentleman who had resided for many years in the neighborhood, was that at the setting of the sun at the winter solstice a similar phenomenon-was observable in the direction of certain other stones to the westward. Here, then, is the very remarkable fact that the axis of the avenue of Stonehenge accurately coincides with the sun's rising at the summer solstice, and that another line laid down in the arrangement of the stones coincides with the setting sun at the winter solstice. Unless it is conceivable that this nice orientation is the result of chance—which would be hard to believe—the inference is justifiable that the buildare of Stonehenge and other rude stone monuments of a like description had a special design or object in view in erecting these cromlechs or circles, or whatever the name antiquarians may give them, and that they are really the manifestations of the Baalistic or sun worship professed by the early inhabitants of Great Britain, a species of ideal arry at one time also universal in Ireland, and to which the round towers of that country amply testify. This, of course, is returning to the opinion of so great an authority as Mr. James Ferguson, who, in his work entitled "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries and Ages," disposes alike of the geologic antiquarian theory which considers these stone monuments as an evidence of the progressive development of man from wrim

Three Hundred Miles on a Two-Inch

Three Flundred Miles on a Two-Inch

Bar.

From the Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.

When the train from the west rolled up to the
Perry Street Depot, yesterday, one of the wheelsounders discovered a bulky object among the
bars and timbers of the forward truck of the
postal-car. At first he could not tell what it
was, but he poked it with a stick, when it bent
sideways, and in a moment a human form came
creeping from behind the wheels. He was so
completely covered with dust that it was impossible to tell whether he was black or white; but,
after he had wiped his face, he proved to be a
colored man. He got into the place where he
was found at Brooklyn, 130 miles west of
this city, and all that distance he sat on
an iron strap not 2 inclus wide, with his
back against the upright with centre of the
track, his body leaning forward so that his head
almost touched his legs, which were bent nearly
double, and his hand resting on a bar in front of
him. There he rode, subject to a continuous
jolt, enveloped in endless whirls of dust, with
the pelting of little pebbles which constantly fly
upward when a train is in motion. When asked
how he stood such a ride as 'that, he replied:
"I declar, Mislr, it is tough, but I'd a held thar
clar to Chicago of ye hadu't fotched me out."
Then it was ascertained that on Thursday night
he rode in that way from Council Bluffs to Brooklyn, but was discovered at the latter place, and
made to give up his free ride. But he watched
his chances on Friday night and resumed his
journey.

Journey.

Jehu Baker, ex-member of Congress from this district, was married last Tuesday to Mrs. Mary W. Robertson, for several years past a prominent teacher in the public schools of Believille.—Alion Telegraph.

THE GRANGERS.

Gathering of Five Thousand Patrons at 850,000 850,000 150,000 Fort Wayne, Ind.

A Trial of Plows.

Address by Mr. Billingsey, Editor of the "Indiana Farmer."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Granges
novement in Northern Indiana has been develing in such a quiet manner, has been conduc d with so much secrecy, and has taken so little pains to display its strength, that few were awar

Until yesterday no public demonstration had been made by the Order in the northern part of the State. The County Councils held monthly meetings, the proceedings of which were conducted with the utmost secrecy; and, beyond the occasional notices in the pa pers that a new Grange had been organized in some remote township, there was absolutely nothing to remind the public of the existence of such an Order in our midst. It has apparently, taken no part in current politics has given no public expression on the great topics of the day; and its leading members in this part of the State held aloof from the "In-dependent Movement." Beyond making overdiscount in selling goods to Grangers for cash, the Patrons of Husbandry have done nothing externally to attract the attention of

people generally to them as an organization. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that it had become the custom to ridicule the moveamong the agriculturists of this section of coun-Carlo. Like a skillful physician, Carlo set about discovering the seat of the disease, which he found existed in Dick's neck.

After an apparent consultation between the two, one as patient, the other as doctor, Carlo commenced operations by licking Dick's neck, the cat holding its head to one side to give Carlo a fair chance. The licking operation continued all day Thursday, and at intervals during the night, Carlo occasionally pausing to press his tongue against the neck of his feline friend, as if trying to force some sharp-pointed instrument on the inside through the cat's neck to the outside. Yesterday the same operation was continued by Carlo until about 4 o clock, when he was seen with his whole body quivering with excitement, try. Office-seekers here have not frowned upon those who had hay-seed in their hair, as in many other localities; and our politicians have not of Durham steers, the best method of killing potato-bugs, and other topics of a kindred nature, as in many sections of the Great West.

Imagine, then, the general astonishment which was expressed at the sight of FIVE THOUSAND GENUINE GRANGERS AND GRAN-

who assembled in a grove near the city, for the Carlo until about 4 o'clock, when he was seen with his whole body quivering with excitement, trying to catch something with his teeth, in which he succeeded, and, giving a sudden jerk, he pulled the needle through the hide of the cat, where it hung by the thread, which still held it from the inside. The remainder of the operation was performed by a daughter of Mr. Crawford, who pulled the thread through, and stuck the needle in the fence close by. The joy of Carlo knew no bounds, and, frisking his bushy tail about and rubbing his shaggy sides against his master, he showed his full knowledge of what he had done by going to the cat and licking the wound in the neck, and then to the needle in the fence, which he examined very purpose of having their first picnic. About 9 purpose of having their first picnic. About 9 o'clock the Patrons made their appearance on our streets, headed by a brass band from the Village of Churubusco, Whitley County. The Patrons, as well as their wives and children, were attired in full regalia, and rode in wagons and conveyances, of every description. The male regalia consisted of a brown sash suspended over the shoulder, with flowing ends trimmed with erimson; an apron of brown and crimson, made like a Masonic apron, with various agricultural devices stamped on the bib. The female Patrons were white sashes, with flowing ends trimmed with crimson. The procession, which was of what he had done by going to the cat and licking the wound in the neck, and then to the needle in the fence, which he examined very minutely, saying in actions almost as plain as words, "See what I did." A son of Mr. Crawford, coming home from his labor, was met by Carlo, who turned and ran to where the needle was, and smelled it as if to explain the case more fully to the new comer. We need only say that those who doubt the truth of this statement should call at the place designated, where the dog, the cat, the needle, and the wound in the cat's neck can all be seen. The dog himself will point out the needle and give evidence of the truth or the foregoing facts as narrated.

flowing ends trimmed with crimson. The procession, which was

OVER TWO MILES IN LENGTH,

paraded the principal streets, and proceeded thence to the grove which had been selected for the occasion, I mile southeast of the city.

Before the procession had arrived there, the grove was already filled with Patrons who had come in from all directions.

Seventeen Granges from Allen County, and as many more from ajacent counties, were represented. Statistics which were read showed that the first Grange was organized in Allen County less than one year ago, and now there are 1,500 male Grangers within its limits.

The first thing in order was

A TRIAL TEST OF PLOWS,

which took place in an open field near the grove.

The following plows were tested: The Reed

which took place in an open field near the grove. The fellowing plows were tested: The Reconstreel plow, Fort Wayne; the Oliver patent chilled plow, South Bend, Ind.; the cast-steel and combination plow, Kendallville, Ind.; the cast-steel plow, Bryan, O.; and the Richmond plow, Richmond, Ind.

The trial was very thorough, lasting for soveral hours. The judges—John McLain, E. T. Greene, and T. M. Andrews—reserved their decision.

asion.
At 12 o'clock the baskets were opened, and a

The entire assembly engaged in dinner at the same time, and dispatched the substantial viands prepared for their delectation in a manner which indicated that one of the distinguishing traits of a Granger is the possession of a good appetite. A marked feature of the day was the entire absence of liquor of any kind from the grounds, none being allowed by the rules of the Order. Having disposed of the refreshments provided,

ments—some of them spearheads a foot long; several stone implements, mostly axes; copper implements, axes, needles, etc.—one of the axes weighs a trifle more than a pound; several vases, drinking-cups, etc., several sea-shells that had been carved slightly and were used for water-vessels or drinking-cups; and two pipes. The sea-shells were very interesting from the fact that one of the species of shells is found only on the Pacific Coast, and the others are found on the Atlantic Coast, in the southern part of the United States. The shells hold a quart of water, and evidently had been made to suspend by cords or thongs, either for carrying or hanging in the wigwams of the aborigines, as they had holes at the ends. The pipes were specially interesting. One of them is a finely-carved piece of fossil soral, and the other is a piece of green, trap-rock, very finely wrought. Other interesting specimens were discovered. They are all to be carefully preserved. Archeologists of the country have been invited to examine them and tell the result of their observations. Other mounds in this vieinity are to be explored.

THE RECULAR EXERCISES

of the day began. At 1 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Sappington, Chief Marshal, called the assemblage to order; after which an ode was rendered by the Granger Glee Club, composed of ladies and gentlemen from the various Granges. The Rev. C. B. Fulton then made an appropriate prayer; and the speaker of the day, J. J. W. Billingsey is editor of the Indiana Farmer, the State organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is one of the leading men of the Order.

His address was delivered in a plain, practical manner, and was highly applauded. He was pleased to see such a large assemblage, and assiced, What did this and other similar gatherings signify? He proceeded to analyze the membership of the Order, showing that it consisted of the most substantial and valuable classes of the community,—the producers. One year ago, such a thing as a Granger was not known in Allen County; now, there are a score of Granges, with a membership of near 2,000. Does not this wordered by demagogues for their own sellish purposes; that it is wholly political in its ends; and that it will soon vanish into air, like a summer-mist. The speaker said these carpers were mistaken. The tillers of the soil, the levelers of the forests, the bone and sinew of the country, were rising in their might, and would soon exert that power in the land to which they are entitled by force of their numbers, their characters, and the nature of their occupations. He looked back upon the past, and saw gray-haired men around him who remembered when Indiana's fertile fields were covered with tracklets forests; when they had to take their produce 100 miles to market; when the harvests had to be reaped with oid Dutch seythes, harmered and ground before breakfast. He drew a contrasters when they have been accomplished by the introduction and adoption of labor-saving machinery and the spread of knowledge among the farming community. Still, the work was

HARD AND HULL-REMUNERATED; and our railroads, build our ships, and develop the resources of our country. Upon o

The Old American Aristocracy.

The most marked feature of Colonial society was its aristocratic character. Our ancestors brought with them the notions of rank and precedence which prevailed at home, and even in those Colonies which, like the New England, were established on a democratic basis, the aristocratic feeling of the superiors was almost as strong as in the feudal South and New York. Custom gave privileges which the laws did not recognize, and a comparatively few families monopolized official dignities. John Adams, for instance, mentions that the Chandler family "engrossed almost all the public offices and employment in the town and county" of Worcester, Mass, It is well known how the Hutchinson kin filled the chief places of public trust in that province. In New York the Delanceys and Livingstons were said to be "the two great families upon whose motions all their politics turu." The aristocratic spirit of the Virginian magnates is powerful to this day. In South Carolina the gentry, we are told, were more numerous than in any other Colony in North America. It was common to see several offices in the hands of a single person, who perhaps was Co.onel of Militia, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, member of the Legislatize body, &c. The Colonial families, however, were compelled to share such distinctions with the favorites of courtiers. A dignitary of New York, writing in 1764 of the low rate of judicial salaries, which were not enough to tempt an able lawyer to leave his practice, fears that if they should be raised "some scurvy fellow "would be crammed upon the Colony because his patron did not know what else to de with him,"—The Gaiazy.

for the purpose of enriching the Eastern manufacturer. He illustrated its workings by citing the one article of salt, which every farmer uses largely, and for which he must pay three or four prices, for the purpose of protecting a corrupt Ring. He did not appear in the interest of either the Republican or Democratic

A DOG-DOCTOR.

Exploration of the Indian Mounds

Near Grand Rapids.

From the Grand Rapids (Nich.) Eagle.

Last week a party of scientife men from our city, assisted by several laborers, made some very interesting archeological discoveries. Those interested in science who had an active part in the explorations for antiquities were Supt. Daniels and Prof. Strong, of the city schools, and Capt. W. L. Coffinberry, Mr. F. A. Holcomb was also interested in the researches. Capt. Coffinberry spent the entire

A. Holcomb was also interested in the re-earches. Capt. Coffinberry spent the entire week in the work; Mr. Strong five days, and

Mr. Daniels one day. They explored sever the seventeen Indian mounds in the vicinity

Mr. A. N. Norton's farm, about three miles south of this city, taking out all of the antiquities found in each of the seven mounds.

They found several skeletons in interesting positions, and the usual quantity of flint arrowheads and chips. They also found several strings of beads; a quantity of bone implements—some of them spearheads a foot long; several stone implements, mostly axes; copper

Capture of a Sea-Monster Near Atlan-

The Old American Aristocracy.

avoid paying toll.

parties, both of which were attempting to secure control of the Order. He thought the Patrons of Husbandry held the key to the political situation. They must stand firm, break down the rings, and clear off the tables.

He concluded his remarks by stating that the Grangers did not desire to control the price of produce, or to combine against the rights of any class of people. He favored every legitimate effort to build up manufactures in the West, and thus create a home market. He thought these picnics were pleasant and profitable, and hoped they would be held often. He closed by predicting the The Proposed New Constitution.

A Synopsis of Its More Important Provisions.

they would be need orice.

In the

CONTINUED GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

of the Order.

The exercises concluded with an ode by the
Glee Club, after which the Grangers dispersed,
having left a somewhat enlarged impression of
their strength upon the minds of the people.

As an illustration of the opposition of the
Grangers to monopolies of every description,
the fact is mentioned that 200 or 300 of them
drove several miles toward the city on a turnpike, and then went 2 miles out of their road to
avoid paying toll.

S. E. M. Indications that It Will Be Adopted ty a Large Majority.

Minority-Representation, Railroad-Aid, and Liquor-License, to Be Submitted to a Separate Vote.

OHIO.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,

A DOG-DOCTOR.

He Scientifically Extracts a Needle from the Welmington (Dat.) Commercial.

One of the most remarkable, instances of sagacity and animal reasoning—for it is more than instinct—that we have ever yet heard of, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Whitfield Crawford, southeast corner of Seventh and Madison streets, in this city. The principal actors in the case were a large dog belonging to Mr. Crawford, of the St. Bernardine and Newfoundland breed, about 2 years old, who readily answers to the name of Carlo, and an ordinary domestic house-cat named Dick. Between the two a strong feeling of friendship has always existed, each sharing the other's meals, and at night Dick, appreciating a soft bed, always found it by lying upon the top of his goodnatured friend Carlo.

On Wednesday last, on Mr. Crawford's return from market, he cut a piece of fresh meat into small pieces for Dick, but accidentally a needle and thread lying close by got mixed up with the meat. This poor Dick swallowed, or attempted to swallow, with the meat, but not succeeding the needle stuck in his throat, from which cause he of course suffered intensely, and in his suffering he had the entire sympathies of his friend Carlo. Like a skillful physician, Carlo set about discovering the seat of the disease, which he found existed in Dick's neck. CINCINNATI, Aug. 8, 1874:
The Ohio State Constitutional Convention
completed its work at Cincinnsti, May 14; and the Constitution is to be submitted to the people and voted on Aug. 18. As there are many propositions of general merit, it may be well to give a running sketch of some of the more important sections: The Bill of Rights has an enumeration of the

rights and powers of the people, one of the im-portant sections being Sec. 6, which declares that "There shall be no slavery in the State; por involuntary servitude, unless for punish ment of crime." The most prominent section, however, is that

defining THE BIGHT TO WORSHIP

Almighty God according to the dictates of con-science: "No religious test shall be required son be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief. Religion, morality, and knowledge being essential to good Governmen it shall be the duty of the General Assembly t pass suitable laws to protect every religious de-nomination in the reaceable enjoyment of its and the means of instruction.

Art. 2 relates to

LEGISLATIVE POWERS. Both Senators and Representatives are to be ected biennially, each member's term of office continuing two years. It is required that Sen-ators and Representatives reside in their re-spective counties and districts for one year preceding their election, and shall continue there as residents during their term of office. All persons holding office under authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of the State, are ineligible to seats in the General Assembly. Persons inferested in a contract with, or unadjusted claim against, the State, are also rendered ineligible. Embezzlers of public funds shall not hold office in the State. In order to secure

it is required that "No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." Also, "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall ppointed to any civil office under the laws of the State which shall be created, or the emoluments of which shall be increased, during such term." Apropos of "salary-grab" comes in the clause providing that "The General Assembly shall not

extend the term of office, or change the salary, lees, or compensation, of any persons elected o appointed to any office or position, after such person shall have been elected or appointed." In same vein runs another section, which reads: The members of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed annual salary and mileage, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or

mbers are unnecessarily absent from When members are unnecessarily absent from the sessions of the Assembly, ratable deductions shall be made from their salary. No change in the compensation of members shall take effect during their term of office. The Minnesota Congressman, the one whose carpet-bag was checked away down in Maine, the one who commenced the erection of a fine mansion on the strength of that innocent increase of shekels known among the people as the "salary-grab," would find it consistent with his avowed principles to stump the Commonwealth against such "modern ideas" as these clauses imply. "Tis my vocation, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

be the determination of the framers of the Constitution to fortify on all sides against corruption.

Electors.

Every male citizens of the United Stater, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the United States one year next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. Electors in the actual military service of the United States, or of the State, may exercise the right of suffrage at such places and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. As regards woman-suffrage, nothing comes nearer than the following: "Woman, having such qualifications as to age, citizenship, and residence, as may be proceeded for electors, shall be eligible to any of a under the schoollaws, except that of State commissioner of Commen Schools." Gladstone that, if women are allowed to hole, they suit, from the nature of the case, be called to fill offices. So, if women are allowed to hole office, they surely ought to be allowed to have "their say" about it. If this logic be according to Whately, the Constitution-makers of Ohio see "wonders in the skies."

The funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands and other property granted or intrusted to the State for religious or educational purposes shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; the income of which shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the grant. It is further provided that "No religious or other sect shall have exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school-funds of the State.

Capture of a Sca-Monster Near Atlantic City.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Quite an excitement was produced at Atlantic City, N. J., last Saturday, by the arrival at the landing in the inlet of a fishing-sloop, having on board a veritable sea-monster, which the oldest fishermen and watermen are at a loss to define. It is of the turtle species, with a head similar to a cow, with white spots on the top. The body is black in color, and, from the nose to the tip of the tail, 6 feet long. It has four flukes or flippers, and is 5 feet 7 inobes in breadth. The diameter of the body is 2½ feet. It is estimated that its weight is about 700 pounds. The mouster has been seen in the nighborhood for two or three weeks past, and numerous fishermen had at different times pursued it with darts and spears, endeavoring to capture it. On Friday, about 5:30 o'clock. Capt. Dan Champion and crew cast a large seine off Brigantine Shoals, about five miles out at sea, and were successful in getting the animal entwined in the meshes of the net. A rope and tackle were slipped under its body, and it was raised into the sloop and deposited in the hold, where it was kept until Saturday afternoon, when the rope and tackle were sagain called into requisition, and the monster transferred to a large batteau, and finally placed in a tub, which had to be built for the pupose, near the New Inlet House. There it was visited during the day by hundreds of persons who expressed the greatest surprise at seeing what may truly be termed a wonder, and which will no doubt engage the attention of zoologists and showmen. or where seed shall have exclusive right to, or countral of, any part of the school-funds of the Stake.

The whole tenor of Art, S is anti-repodiation. It donisides the faith of the State as piedged for the payment of its public debt, and provides for such requitation of confirty and township debts as shall, in a great measure, prevent towns and villages from overfurdening themselves with debts contracted by loaning their credit. It is expressly declared that "The credit of the State in the State become a stockholder or part owners in the State become a stockholder or part owners it and ycompany or association." Also, "The State shall never exactine any debt of a county, township, city, town, village, or corporation, unless such debt shall have been oreasted to repel invasion, suppress insurroction, or defend the State in time of war." The indestedness of municipal corporations and in so case shall such indebtedness of municipal corporations; and in so case shall such indebtedness of municipal corporation; and in so case shall such indebtedness of municipal corporation; and in so case shall such indebtedness of municipal corporation; and in so case shall such indebtedness of the property. All these provisions are intended to protect towns and villages from bankruptey occasioned by leaning their oredit to manufacturing and ready and the second of the property. All these provisions are intended to protect towns and villages from bankruptey occasioned by leaning their oredit to manufacturing and ready and the second of the property. All these provisions are intended to protect towns and villages from bankruptey occasioned by leaning their oredit to manufacturing and ready and the property to the property of the property to the prop

charges for the same class and amount of the portation in the same direction to any more can tant station." Bonds and stocks shall not have sued by any corporation, except for money or property actually received, or labor done; all fictitious increase of stock or independent and the station of the station

Legislative apportionment and hall be made every ten years. Legislative apportionment and representation shall be made every ten years. The population of the State, as ascertained by the Federal casus, shall be the ratio of representation in the quotient of Representatives for the succeeding ten year. No person who may hereafter fight a deal, as sist as second, send, accept, or carry a challeng, shall hold any office in the State.

Lotteries, and the sale of lottery-ticken for any purpose, shall forever be prohibited. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, because of the curable and incurable, the billed, and the descent curable and incurable a

curable and incurable, the bland dumb, shall always be State. An asylum for didotic as a home for soldiers' and sallogirls' industrial home, shall be as the General Assembly me. girls' industrial hon as the General Asse

While the discussion is alive as reg and free passes, whether it be a m Ulysses; the clergyman's coupon, man free;" or the worse feature or known as the "gouge game," it is to read this decided statement in a XVI.:

"No person elected to the General Assembly or to a Convention or Commission to twist ter, or amend the Constitution, or elected of a appointed to any judicial or lucrative State county office, shall, from the time of the term of such office, knowingly accept from a railroad transportation company any free pass, if to commuted service, not offered to the public."

Appended to the Constitution we find a Schel-ule containing three distinct propositions when it is intended shall be submitted to the elector

sentation, railroad-aid, and concerning the train in intoxicating liquors.

MINORITY-REFRESENTATION.

The principles involved in minority-representation are to be tested only in the election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts. The proposition is, that, "In every election for Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts when three or more are to be chosen of the asc Court, and for the same term of service, no elector shall vote for a greater number of candates than a majority of the Judges of sad Court and term then to be chosen." It will be seen that this is not the simon-pure type of mority-representation, but that it bears the appearance of restrictive representation. It will however, to some extent, prevent concentration of votes on any one individual.

The proposition relating to RALLEGAD-AID.

is more important in its bearings. It is as follows: "The General Assembly may anthoris any township, city, or incorporated village, and any railroad company in the construction its road, within the State, subject to the following restrictions: No subscription loan or conits road, within the State, subject to the following restrictions: No subscription, loan, or contributions, for such purposes, shall be made, unless authorized, at an election held in pursuance of law, by at least two-thirds of all the electors of such township, city, or village, to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Nor shall such aid be granted until the township, city, or village, to granted until the law. Nor shall such aid be granted until the township, city, or village, granting the same, shall have adequate security that the road so aided will be completed. At such election, no person shall voice who shall not have resided in the township, city, or village for at mentas prior thereto. No such election shall be hed until the part of the road upon which the expenditure is to be made has been located and stablished, nor oftener than once a year; nor shall aid be voted to more than one railroad at any election. The order for election shall specify all the conditions of such loan, subscription, or contribution, the consideration proposed to be given therefor, the astimated cost of the proposed work, the means secured for its completion, and the part of the work on which the proposed subscription, loan, or contribution is abe expended. Provision may be made by law to the issue of stocks or bonds for the am uniof any such subscription or loan; but no ship, city, or village, shall be liable for the debt of the company. The obligation of a to stable the state of the company. The obligation of a to stable the contribution the contribution than the contribution of the company. ship, city, or village, shall be liable for the debt of the company. The obligation of a to shain, city, or village, incurred for such purpose, shall not bear greater interest than 7 per cer stump grannum, nor shall the aggregate there of at any time exceed 5 per centum of the value of the property af such township, city, or village. The aggregate of taxes levied by a township, city, or village, to pay such obligations, and interest, shall in no year exceed I per centum of such value." This it a very car stull, y, worded proposition, and covers a great call of ground. The third proposition is of paramount interest at this time. Whether or not

LICENSE question of great mornent. The proposition favoring licens a is, that "License to traffic in spirituous, vir ous or malt liquors redes and

favoring license is, that "License to traffic in spirituous, vur yous, or malt liquors, under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law, may be granted; but this section shall not prevent the General Assembly from passing laws to restrict such traffic, and to compensate injurius resulting therefrom." The counterproviosition is, "No license to traffic in intoxics sing liquors shall be granted; but the General Assembly may, by law, restrain or prohibit such traffic, or provide against evils resulting therefrom."

In other words, the license clause establishes things very much as they are. It secures the provisions of the Adair law, and, in a general way, places temperance men and liquor-dealers on the same relative footing as at present. It great objection is, that it countenances a practice that is morally bad. It is virtually, as wis the St. Louis ordinance, a license to wickedness. The anti-license clause is a long step in advance in the temperance movement. It empowers the Assembly to pass stringent prohibitory law, which is an indication of the influence the Cresade has had upon the assembled Constitution makers. By this clause is seen that, whatevelse may be considered lawful, license of will a not.

Many of the temperance poople in Ohio fear

else may be considered lawful, license of evil anot.

Many of the temperance people in Ohio fear the passage of the former, the license clause,—thinking that it will prevent all reformatory isgulation in that direction for twenty years to come. This seems a misconception of the meaning of the clause. The section may be amended at any time. The traffic may be restricted, and laws passed allowing compensation for all injuries sustained.

The indications are that the Constitution WILL ER ADOPTED

The indications are that the Constitution

WILL BE ADDITED

by a large majority,—very little opposition having manifested itself. With the propositions to be submitted for separate vote, the same came, be said. The so-called minority-representative a proposition does not excite any serious opposition, inasmuch as it is in the nature of an appariment simply. All the oppositions, totably a best the license clause. There is something of feeting excited against railroads in Oblo, a in other Western States, and they vote aga said lowing railroad-aid will undo absedly be large, though hardly sufficient to defeat the proposition. There will be a close conflict over the license question. The Crusade has affected every corner of the Strice, and where as missing months ago, a license proposition would have severy corner of the Strice, and where as missing months ago, a license proposition would have severy corner of the Strice, and where as missing the State, now, it seems rather doubtful. The moral sentiment of the people is around and the work of the ladies has opened the field for the men to battle with the end with similar continuities are strongly and lease. It is difficult to ascertain anything about the vote that the cities, towns, and large places, will cast, though indications are that he can't ill receive majorities in many of them. Should the license clause pass, there is no nee i for descriptions will be occasion for great rejoicing.

LOCAL MISCELL

BIRD ON THE FIRM

Size: In the day or two I have is six: In the day or two I have is six, I have looked over the ruins of great fire. I could find in no paper Boston just how large, or rather here was when it was first seen. He hat it was seen by several pe too, who could have dashed it out the means had been at hand, wi than a woman's apron. In the farmer grain to mill in a bag, in which t pounds of grain on one side of the some weighing 50 pounds on the years will not pass away before we s the one-idea system of one kind of that so arranged that they could no which, when discovered, were only a direumference, before they were bey-trol of a splendid Fire Department, to the old method of taking corn But that is not the fault of the fi ne people who furnish it for them p. In all our wars the men who dres in the post of danger to save a the day, even at the expense of east heroes. Not one of them all are than the man who took his

we call heroes. Not one of them all hero than the man who took his here than the man who took his afre, hoping to avert it and to as at the dreadful conflagration. And ever by him as long as they had the so that they could save the drive. The papers teem wit accounts of ighting benind the dre, instead of in front. Your acoustrous great buyon crowded old wooden shanties, our snough to make any real estate his at every stroke of the fire-half, it worse by misrepresenting it from the fire had been deaching ahead, can seldom be front. The englues take their planears thydrant befere the fire, they can be put to work new fires, and brands, set fires abead, and the valkers-on at once exclaim, "See thing up the fipe."

Again, who has not seen the rid upon Gen. Sheridan. But what ar the fire, fanned into a monstrous fly the gale, at that moment drove gallantly striving to avert the eshowers of silly ridicule fell upon me bravely doing their best to preserve i destruction.

This tends to another point,—tha

shavely doing their best to preserve the destruction.

This tends to another point,—that gale of wind cannot be managed as between two as match often to be settled by the commanding officer. Between the office and water, the battle-ground of city, another element comes in with as—inst of the air. Here Provident feeble man, is at work. The direct partment in a city like Chicago in a geterible power as you sometimes have less for its protection as would be creatures who swarm about the lamp lake on a warm evening. It is my the Chicago Fire Department is at one. 'I have often wondered that the not been destroyed. I think it should mended, not deluged with abuse.

Let us go back to the great fire. I accounts of it that the firemen ware "every coner of this street where the ecounts of it that the fremen "every concer of the street where grog-shop." True it was; alas, They cound the hydrauts at the streets, and the rum-shops were Was it the fault of the firemen?

An old man used to say to those times had to correct him for his ill as a catch more flies with molasses winegar." When your vinegar is all suppose your people use a few he molasses. I do not think your people realize there is of other conflagrations, or when mendous responsibility is resting as upon the people for creating the day providing so wretched a system for the lim. In the meantime, let me say mach-abused firemen, "Never mind said, but carnestly do your duty means as are placed in your hands." a merciful Providence stay the dread when a fire breaks out in any of the posed portions of the "great city of the Chicasoo, Aug. 8, 1874.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEP tiste Conception, now in process was placed in position yesterday aft the imposing ceremonies of the and was assisted by nearly every o

THE FOLLOWING PROCE

halped to heighten the general effect
Plattoon of police.
Page's Band.
Temperance Guard Boys, 75 in no
Boman Catholic Total Abstinence Boo
number.
Novins & Dean's Band.
Section of the Emerald Benevolent As

Nevins & Dean's Band.

Band.

Band.

St. Benedictus' Society, 76 in num

St. Joseph's Society, 30 in numb

Cold Drink Society, 40 in numb

St. Alphonsus' Society, 20 in numb

and Men's Society, 20 in numb

T. Alphonsus' Society, 250 in numb

E. Alphonsus' Society, 250 in numb

T. J. Kelly was the Chief Men

Merried Man's Society, church of the Holy 1 in number.

Mr. F. J. Kelly was the Chief Marshi procession, and his assistants were Mr Camey and Mr. John McKassy. The march was north from the corner of Oi on LaSalle to Chicago avenne, west on avanue to Market, north on Market to west on Division to Sedgwick, north on to North avenue, east on North avenue in, and south on Franklin to the churing to the smallness of the procession multiplicity of bands, the music was not discord, but in every other respect the vas quite a respectable one.

At the conclusion of the religious which are precisely the same in every the kind,

which are precisely the same in every the kim,

THE REV. DB. M'MULLEN.

paster of the Cathedral of the Holv Na ivered a brief address from the roof of temporary building used by the membel lamaculate Church parish, and which within the walls of the new edifice. The Rev. Mr. Edwards, a learned as ous clergyman, erected, in 1859, the Church of the Immaculate Conception spot which was then being consecrated purposes of religion. In those days the was considered far removed from the checity, but Mr. Edwards foresaw that i years a large Catholic population woul around it. After the death of that edirgyman, the Rev. Dr. Butler su to the parish, and put in ord since which was so well kn North Side Catholics, and together with the parochial residence, as chal schools, was swept away in the gince that calsmity, the Rev. Mr. B trother of Dr. Butler's, had charge of it, and had finally succeeded in common structure whose corner-stone had been in the strends speaker brought his address to with an explanation of the duties will call the multitude dispersed.

GENERAL NEWS.

There will be a special meeting of the land Association of Illinois in the survest corner of Washington and De tireots, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, dection of a Treasurer, and to arrange fing their third semi-annual gathering Au Iesterday's Timestay and the strength of the semi-annual gathering Au Iesterday's Timesterday's Timesterda Iesterday's Times contains an alleged with Mr. A. C. Hesing, but which we borns and partly written up from the papers. It also contained a badly-garble stion of Mr. Hesing's card.

There will be a Strangers' Meeting this a Y. M. C. A. Rooms, No. 148 Maduson s The Chicago Military Officers' Assoned this evening at the residence of laggio, 374 West Madison street, for the aton of important business.

The attention of the State's Attorned the theory of the state of the Time that they are too busy Saturday collecting the state of the Time that they are too busy Saturday collecting the state of the State of the Time that they are too busy Saturday collecting the state of the S

Saturday afternoon three men enter pocary store of Hughes & Rottler, co mate and Twenty-Fifth streets, and while them engaged the attention of the profile "went through" the money-

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Idenot think your people realize the danger

Idenot think your people realize the danger tens of other conflagrations, or what a tremedua responsibility is resting somewhere we the people for creating the danger, and mriting so wretched a system for their protects. In the meantime, let me say to the somewhere the same of their protects and the arnestly do your duty with such mass as a replaced in your hands." And may assemfal Providence stay the dreadful gales than fire breaks out in any of the more expendentions of the "great city of the West." (bread, Aug. 8, 1874.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

he corner stone of the Church of the Immac-

sepleced in position yesterday afternoon, with a the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic threa. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley officiated, at was assisted by nearly every clergyman in their. A vast concourse of people assembled

Page's Band.
Temperance Guard Boys, 75 in number.
Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 150 in number.
Nevins a Dean's Band.
Section of the Emersial Benevolent Association.
Band.
St. Benedictus' Society, 75 in number.
St. Joseph's Society, 60 in number.
Coid Drink Society, 40 in number.
Band.
St. Alphonsus' Society, 250 in number.
Tried Man's Society, Church of the Holy Family, 252 in number.
In F. J. Kelly was the Chief Marshal of the

in number.

If. F. J. Kelly was the Chief Marshal of the mession, and his assistants were Mr. Thomas care and Mr. John McKassy. The line of the mession and from the corner of Ohio street a laselle to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago areas to Market, north on Market to Division, was a Division to Sedgwick, north on Sedgwick of Sch avenue, east on North avenue to Franka and south on Franklin to the church. Owner to the smallness of the procession and the ambilisty of bands, the music was nothing but faced, but in every other respect the furn-out maguite a respectable one.

If the conclusion the religious services, the graph of the small hard the religious services, the graph of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the light of the same in every event of the same event event

THE FOLLOWING PROCESSION haped to heighten the general effect :
Plattoon of police.
Page's Band.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apportionment and representation apportionment and representation as every ten years. The population as ascertained by the Federal cendivided by 105, and the quotient active for the succeeding ten years who may hereafter fight a duel, as a send, accept, or carry a challenge, office in the State.

In the sale of lottery-tickets for shall forever be prohibited.

If or the benefit of the insane, both incurable, the blind, and the dear hall always be supported by the plum for idiotic and imbeen youth, address and sailors orphans, and a lome, shall be supported so long at Assembly may deem them necessaries. the ope-idea system of one kind of engine, and that so arranged that they could not attack fires intso arranged that they could not attack fires which when discovered, were only a few feet in accompanies, before they were beyond the concel of a splendid Fire Department, as we now the old method of taking corn to the mill. a last is not the fault of the firemen, but of and the substitution of th ors in the post of danger to save the fortunes

iscussion is alive as regards gifts see, whether it be a maneion for clergyman's coupon, "Pass time of what is e "gouge game," it is interesting dacided statement in Sec. 6, Art. elected to the General Assembly, all of the Constitution, or elected or aparamy judicial or incrative State or shall, from the time of his electment until the end of the torm of towingly accept from a railroad or company any free pass, gift, or vice, not offered to the public."

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

The Constitution we find a Schedthree distinct propositions, which shall be submitted to the electors vote. These are minority-reprefoad-aid, and concerning the traffig. inquors.

liquors.

NORITT-REPRESENTATION.

106 involved in minority-representation of tested only in the election of Supreme and Circuit Courts. The state of the tested only in the election of Supreme and Circuit Courts where are to be chosen of the same reme of the same term of service, no obe for a greater humber of candimajority of the Judges of such in them to be chosen." It will be anot the simon-pure type of mintation, but that it bears the aparticity representation. It will me extent prevent concentration one individual.

Santenana.

Santenan

art of the work on which the protion, loan, or contribution is of Provision may be made by law for locks or bonds for the amy unit secription or loan; but no cownling, shall be liable for the debt. The obligation of a to suship, the company of the working of the same of the howship, city, or village. The secretary of the working of the township, city, or such obligations and interest, as exercised by a cown ship, city, or such obligations and interest, as exercised to be contum of such a very car stully worded proposition is of paramount interest bether or not

ous, or malt liquors, under such limitations as shall be prescribed granted; but this section shall General Assembly from passing such traffic, and to compensate ing therefrom." The counterwood in the counterwood of the co

s, the license clause establishes ch as they are. It secures the Adair law, and, in a general apprance men and liquor-dealers are footing as at present. Its is, that it countenances a pracelly bad. It is virtually, as with dinance, a license to wickedness, clause is a long step in advance or movement. It empowers the assumption of the influence the Cruson the assembled Constitutions clause is seen that, whatever addered lawful, license of evil is

emperance people in Ohio fear-he former, the license clause,— will prevent all reformatory leg-direction for twenty years to ms a misconception of the mean-the section may be amended the traffic may be restricted, and wing compensation for all inju-

sare that the Constitution

IN BE ADOPTED

IV,—very little opposition havel. With the propositions to separate vote, the same cannot called minority-representative and textile any serious opposition centres to propositions, notably shout. There is something of serious railroads in Objo, as States, and the opposition centres and the vote against railroads in Objo, as States, and the vote against alid will undo abtedly by large, flicient to refeat the proposition and the formation of the formation of the formation of the formation of the proposition would have now it seems rather doubtfulned to fattle with this evil husiasm at the polls. The ties are strongly artiflicenses, and the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious of the serious will relate the following the serious will relate the serious of the serious will relate the seriou

this are precisely the same in every event of baind.

HE REV. DR. M'MULLEN!

Low of the Cathedral of the Holv Name, demonds a brief address from the roof of the low separy building used by the members of the magnitude Church parish, and which stands this the walls of the new edifice. He said as Rev. Mr. Edwards, a learned and zeal-a dergyman, erected, in 1859, the first tree of the Immaculate Conception on the savich was then being consecrated to the parase of religion. In those days the church at considered far removed from the centre of as it, but Mr. Edwards foresaw that in a few was a large Catholic population would settle small. After the death of that esteemed transparent in the parish, and put in order the standit. After the death of that esteemed transparent in the parish, and put in order the standith was so well known to be a Side Catholics, and which, where with the parochial residence, and parochial choice, was swept away in the great fire. The state of Dr. Butler's, had charge of the parase of the paraset of the duties which his dash bearers owed to their church.

May Poley then pronounced the benedicand the multitude dispersed. GENERAL NEWS.

here will be a special meeting of the Highal Association of Illinois in their hall

section of a Treasurer, and to arrange for havtheir third semi-annual gathering Aug. 20. GENERAL NEWS. w Haven has given up steamong ago, having occasion to be started for the steamer's met-sack in one hand and a in what he supposed to be when he came within sight of served the boat apparently and amount of the landing. The boat was ewarf when he reached the hoped to find a gaug-plank, ed, and trusting to the mouring the run, he leaped into the vessel's deck. Not withver. The carpet-bag struck tolently in the stomach that a jack-knife, and absorbed astruck another man in the force to induce him to get to leok after his hat. When the man who had occasioned said to him, in a tone of self-congratulation: "Well, a you did," said the sorebut, you old," said the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes in the some of self-congratulation: "Well, a you did," said the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut, you old fool, this boat sometimes and the sorebut. taind semi-annual gathering Aug. 2011 Initially Times contains an alleged inter-tor with Mr. A. C. Hesing, but which was partly as and partly written up from the evening as It also contained a badly-garbled trans-act Mr. Hesing's card.

I. I. C. A. Rooms, No. 148 Madison street. C. A. Booms, No. 148 Madison street.

Chicago Military Officers' Association the evening at the residence of Capt.

Madison street, for the transportant business.

Missission of the State's Attorney is indictive criminal news abortion perpetrated may by the reporters of the Times. But are too busy Saturday collecting their area of Hughes & Bottler, corner of the Transportant of Transportant of the proprietors of Hughes & Bottler, corner of the strength of the proprietors went through "the money-drawer.

BIRD ON THE FIRB DEPARTMENT.

MENT.

placed the first engine where it was burne 4 present.
In all our wars the men who put the mtotal amount of all appropriations heretofore made by the Board for the corporate purposes of the village. This sum will be applied to the payment of the particular debts and appropriations heretofore mentioned, in the following proportions:

In all our wars the men who put the more in the post of danger to save the for tunes the day, even at the expense of the ar lives, well beroes. Not one of them all was more a second to have the man who took his was more a second to have the analysis to svert it and to as well as every man stood whim as long as they had the slightest hope in the could save the sity.

The papers teem will a accounts of the firement is the stood of the firement of the firement is foot. Your moratrous great buildings, and surgowing to make any real estate owner tremits it every stroke of the fire-bell. Do not say, it worse by misrepresenting and scolding it is a river, and new fires flying over seathing almost the state of the fire-bell. Do not say, it worse by misrepresenting and scolding it are men. The truth is that such fires, rushing along like a river, and new fires flying over seathing almost the engines take their places at the sainst hydram before the fire. But before the sainst hydram before the fire. But before the sainst hydram before the fire, set by sparks addrinds, set fires ahead, and the thousands of silverson at once exclaim, "See the fools driving whe fire."

I gain, who has not seen the ridicule thrown woo feen. Sheridan. But what are the facts? I said other men thought a certain position rould be maintained, and the fire arrested. But a fire, fanned into a monstrous fiery furnace is the gale, at that moment drove the men so plantly striving to avert the calamity, and assure of silly ridicule fell upon men who were invel doing their best to preserve the city from assuration. Portions:
Interest on water-loan bonds.
Sinking fund.
For public buildings. The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

LAKE.

The Lake Board of Trustees met pursuant to adjournment at the Town-Hall, Saturday. Present, President Tabor, Supervisor Colman, and Trustees Brinkman, Muirhead and Montgomery. Most of the meeting was occupied in auditing bills, and granting hicenses under the new ordinance. When through, it was found that numerous bills amounting to \$634.25 hau been allowed, and several others were referred.

Sergt. Gahan, pursuant to instructions, reported on the condition of the several fertilizing and slaughtering houses in the town. He found them all in good condition, and thought that the only stench from them was when emptying the tanks, and refining the blood. The matter was on motion referred to the Sanitary Committee for further investigation.

invely doing their best to preserve the city from issuction.

This tends to another point,—that a fire in a ple of wind cannot be managed as can a battle lessen two armies. Between two armies, it is another two armies. Between two armies, it is another from the best less of the skill of the commoding officer. Between the elements of it and water, the battle-ground of which is a city, another element comes in with awful power,—that of the air. Here Providence, and not bette man, is at work. The director of a department in a city like Chicago in a gale of such armie power as you sometimes have is as help-iss for its protection as would be those little cestures who swarm about the lamps near the bison a warm evening. It is my belief that the Chicago fire Department is an excellent as, "I have often wondered that the city has not been destroyed. I think it should be commended, not deluged with abuse.

Let us go back to the great fire. I read in the excounts of it that the thremen were found at "every of our of the street where there was a grog-shop." True it was; alas, but too true. They found the hydrants at the corner of the streets, and the rum-shops were already there. Was it the fault of the firemen?

An old man used to say to those who sometimes had to correct him for his ill habits, "You as each more flies with molasses than with megar." When your vinegar is all used up,—appose your people use a few hogsheads of makeses. ther investigation.

On motion, it was resolved that the Engineer make Ashland avenue, which is at present in a bad condition, passable, and also arrange the ditch on the east side of Halsted street so as to allow an easy flow, and prevent the stagnation of the water.

Several residents on State street petitioned the Board to abolish the nuisance just north of 1786 State street, adjoining the residence of one Dr. Boyd. It was, on motion, referred.

The Board then, after instructing the Roadmasters of Districts Nos. 1 and 2 to do a little building in their respective districts, adjourned

to meet again to-day.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Saturday.
THE RIGHT TO BEDEEM. The case of W. C. Hall vs. L. A. Noyes was

bill introducing the right to redeem under a mortgage sale. The bill alleged that Hall purchased of Luther Hall, in 1863, the premises in question under a contract. He went on the premises. Luther Hall had previously given a mortgage, and this was fore-closed without making the complainant a party. The premises were sold for \$400, and the defendant became purchaser. The complainant seeks to redeem, he having paid the whole amount to Luther Hall. There was no reason, the Court said, why the complainant should not redeem, and a decree was rendered for him on his paying the \$400, interest and

In the case of Olof Johnson against Steven Stephenson, which was a bill filed to set aside a conveyance by the defendant to the complainant, and for other relief, some interesting points were laid down as to the law of fraudulent rep-

were laid down as to the law of fraudulent representations in selling property.

It appears that in 1872 the complainant came to this country from Sweden, bringing about \$15,000. In a few hours after he reached here he made the acquaintance of the defendant, and, the latter also being a Swede, a friendship rapidly followed. Stephenson advised his countryman to buy a farm, and proposed to sell him one of his own near the kankakee River, containing about 200 acres, for \$10,000, including therein farming utensils and stock. The allegations of the bill in short were that complainant had been induced to buy the farm under fraudulent representations; that the land was worth \$50 an acre when it was worth only \$12; that the location was healthy, when, in fact, the complainant caught the figure in two weeks, and shook with it all winter; and, lastly, that the farm was on the bank of the river when such was not the case, and also that it never was overflowed. In regard to most of the allegations, they were such as a seller would naturally make, and the rule of cayeat emptor would naturally apply. The domplainant, a civil engineer, and a man of intelligence, ought to have known the result likely to follow from the proximity to the river. The representations of the seller were not to be taken as true; buyer and seller stand at arm's length with each other. Complainant had an opportunity to make inquiries. In regard to boundaries, however, the law makes the seller liable for false representations. On this point the case turned. The land is described as the southwest fractional ¼ of Section 14, and when the survey was made the land was on the bank, but the channel has probably changed since then. This strip of deposit, covered with willows, was used by the defendant for pasturage, and no person has acquired title to such strip, adversely to the defendant's claim, and he undoubtedly had the right to take such strip, as his land was sold to him as on the river. A freshet may take this away again, and drive the river back to it resentations in selling property.

It appears that in 1872 the comto this country from Sweden, bringing about \$45,000. In a few hours after he reached here he made the sequentiation of sweden, frencheding praight olived. Stephenical to sweden, frencheding praight olived. Stephenical to sweden the sequentiation of the secretary of the secretar

The loss—which amounted to some \$75—was not discovered until the titleree had made good their endingered on the part of the contest with the property of the contest of the

are being grossly mismanaged and its assets squandered, so that he thinks there is danger of his never recovering his dues.

THE JOLIST IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

In the matter of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, a petition was filed by the Company and an order entered as asked, allowing the Company to sell at not less than 90 cents on the dollar any of its own mortgage bonds outstanding or pledged in the hands of its creditors, and cause the proceeds to be used first in paying the creditors who hold them in pledge, and then to pay taxes, interest, &c. Also, to sell about 5,500 tons of iron ore on the grounds of the Chicago Iron Company, and use the proceeds to be placed in the hands of C. H. Curtis.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Curtis.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States commenced a suit in debt against J. S. Miller, J. G. Huck, and Jacob Rehm, claiming \$34,000 damages; another against J. S. Miller, C. J. Fry, and W. A. Sanborn, for \$56,000 damages; and a third against Miller, Huck, and Fry, for \$55,000 damages.

Squire A. Taylor, Assignee of the Warner Proprietary Medicine Company, filed a bill against Alfred Strickland, and W. W. Strickland, or prevent them from infringing on Warner.

Proprietary Medicine Company, filed a bill against Alfred Strickland, and W. W. Strickland, to prevent them from infringing on Warner's patent medicines.

BANKRUPTCY TYEMS.

In the matter of P. H. Heffron, the proceedings were ordered to be dismissed unless the requisite number and value of creditors join within ten days.

In the matter of Joseph Gutgesell, R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee.

SUPREME COURT IN BRIEV.

W. H. Goddard, Assignee of Tuck, French & Goddard, commenced a suit against C. C. Champlin and F. W. H. Rogers, claiming \$15,000.

Frank Evans began a suit in trover for \$3,000, against Albert Smith and George Caummil.

The Commercial National Bank sued Matthew Marx for \$1,000.

Jonathan Edwards and M. L. Scudder, Jr., began a suit in debt against R. R. Blanchard, claiming \$2,500.

H. P. Perrin began a suit in settlement against J. W. Norton and James Edie.

Jacob Faure began a suit for \$1,500 against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Kimball & Sheridan sued Edward Mendel for \$1,000.

\$1,000. JUDGMENTS.
SDPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—August Lippoid vs.
Mads Johnson, \$127.50.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Blocki et al., vs.
C. C. Hohman, \$75.25.—Frederick W. Maurer vs.
Thomas Nowicki, \$345.58.

BLOOD-DRINKERS.

Quaffing Blood as a Means of Health.

Quaffing Blood as a Means of Health.

From the New York Mercury.

It is a starting, but by no means well-known fact, that for certain abnormal conditions of the human organization, certain physicians are now in the habit of prescribing doses of blood warm from the animal. When a deficiency of the sanguine tide manifests itself, either through the whole body or in some important organ, when no natural or artificial hemorrhage has supervened, when the countenance presents a waxy, emaciated appearance, and when the pulse is wiry, feeble, and quick, then the constitution is tottering towards its fail, and an infusion of fresh blood is imperatively necessary. As to how the process shall be most beneficially conducted physicians are divided. A section favor the transfusion operation; but at best this is a hazardous experiment, wherein the failures have been numerous and unrecorded, while the instances of appearant spaces have found ready and graph. experiment, wherein the failures have been numerous and unrecorded, while the instances of apparent success have found ready and gushing chroniclers. The blood-drinking school of physicians claim to have larger grounds for support. A Mercury reporter recently investigated the blood-drinking business.

Calling upon Prof. Dwyer, the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—I learn, Dr. Dwyer, that you are occasionally in the habit of prescribing doses of warm blood from the animal to your patients. Will you kindly explain the physical conditions

tity rise at daybreak for the sole and special purpose of drinking blood warm from the animal.

The reporter called upon Mrs. Emily Hunter, of Thirty-fourth street, when the following conversation took place:
Reporter—Mrs. Hunter, I am informed that you have been in the habit of drinking blood for several years; may I inquire under what circumstances you instituted the practice?

Mrs. H.—Well, sir, I don't recognize your right to interrogate me, but I suppose I may just as well say that Prof. Velpeau, of Paris, prescribed blood for me. I was consumptive and hastening to the grave. It has prolonged my life fifteen years. I had the utmost repugnance for it at first, but now a half pint of blood from a well-conditioned ox is the greatest luxtry of my life. My sister's baby has so far been preserved and nourished with little else but blood. I know twenty people who drink it in my own neighborhood to whom I have recommended it. Several other blood-drinkers were visited, but their statement in no material way differed from that of Mrs. Hunter.

Some physicians denounce blood-drinking in nameasured terms, arguing that its effect is intensely demoralizing, and that it is in the last degree unnatural and degrading. Yet again, as has been stated, other doctors differ, and declare warm blood the most powerful vital restorer known.

From the Boston Times.

Take the cars, forenoon or afternoon, from the Boston Times.

Take the cars, forenoon or afternoon, from the Boston Application of the cars, forenoon or afternoon, from the Boston Times.

tensely demoralizing, and that it is in the last degree unatural and degrading. Yet again, as has been stated, other doctors differ, and declare warm blood the most powerful vital restorer known.

From the Boston Times.

Take the cars, forenoon or afternoon, from the Boston & Albany Depot. A pleasant ride of less than naif an hour will land you close to the Brighton Abattor. As you leave the station and go down the steep steps leading into a sort of gravel pit, you wonder everything looks so clean and smells so sweet. Only when the long string of people pass where fresh hides are kept do they fancy a little sniff of burnt rag or het vinegar would be desirable. A moment and we are in the building of the hygienic experiment. A motley group—men, women, and children, rich and poor—in all stages of invalidism. What an opportunity to philosophize upon the mysterious element of faith! Evidently, some have been dosed with Florids; others steeped with Pines; more crammed to the muzzle with cod liver oil. Away with the under-weakening air of Florida; the over-stimulating air of Canada; the nauseating oil of cod liver! Approach, and drink this vitalizing beverage. Already a noble steer is roped into the circle. Now is the time for the women to faint. But they won't. Delicate females stand their ground, determined to be in at the death. A stalwart expert deals a stunning blow; upon the throat of the fallen animal descends a knife, keen as a Damascus blade, instantly severing the jugular ven. The blood rushing from all parts of the heaving carcases pours forth in a torrent. Quickly pass your tumblers and catch the bubbling foaming liquid. As you receive your glass, should the dripping, reddened hand of the attendant disgust, shut your eyes, and down with it Imagine in it milk, right from the dow. It tastes very much like warm milk, slightly salt and bitter.

There is a cooke in the quality, wild or Texas cattle having more iron in their blood than our domestic, harder-worked breed. A considerate cattle having more iron in t

the value of the codinency being nearly \$300,000.

It is said that there is danger of the loster and oyster fisheries becoming destroyed by "indiscriminate fishing," and it is asserted that the close time of three months, June, July, and August, established by an Order in Council, has not proved sufficient to arrest the decline of the cyster fishery. The 'beds appear to have been in many instances, completely destroyed, and further legislation will be necessary ere the fishery can regain its old footing.

The canning establishments in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ase about 30,000 tone of lobsters a year, and on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts it is now very difficult to obtain lobsters weighing more than a pound and a half, and the yield is so small that those engaged in the canning business have removed their establishments to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the same results are fast following in all places where the business is largely pursued. There are in Nova Scotia alone forty-three canfactor ies at work and four more buildings.

—Frank Moulton, the "Mutual Friend" of Beecher and Tilton, is a soft-voiced, sleepy-eyed, generous young man, with wavy chestuut hair, and features very like those of Artemus Ward.

In point of cultivation, esthetic fanaticism, and fondness for the softer paths of life, Moulton is next only to the much-debated Theodore.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Aug. 8 and 9.

Port of Chicage. Aug. 8 and 9.

Rehr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, piles.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr Margie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Roylerine, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Gity of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Giby of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Bonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge I. J. Brotson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Little Traverse, bark.
Schr Jos, Duval, Kewaunee, bark.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, pig-iron,
Prop H. S. Dahis, Detroit,
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Lautet, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Willie Lautet, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Folcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Folcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Folcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Hoches Beeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, bark.
Schr Mans, Mouth Haven, bark.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.

The schr Holmes has gone on Bales & Co.'s dry dock for repairs.

—Elam Gage, a sailor on the schr G. Barber, while working on the foreyard, fell to the dock and broke his leg. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

—The steam barge V. H. Ketchum and her consort the J. H. Rutter left this port Saturday, having on board about 135,000 bushels of grain for Buffalo.

—There were about twenty lumber-laden vessels at the lumber-docks Saturday evening.

—The new three-masted scow Mocking Bird arrived at this port Saturday for the first time. She is a fine looking craft.

—The barge Algerine is among the vessels that have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

The wrecking stim Magnet has gone to the relief of the schr Cecilia Jeffrey, which went ashore near Fairport last week.

—A new tung, 60 feet long, with 15 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, is on the stocks at Wheeler's yard, East Saginaw, for Measre, Carkin a Stickney.

—The Government dredges at Frankfort, Mich., have completed a channel il feet deep and 60 feet wide through the entrance to the harbor. The channel is 25 feet from the south pier.

—Long before the arrival from Buffalo of the iron stmr Japan, en route for Chicago, there was a great ruth for state-rooms. We are assured by the agency hore that within the past few days the travel to Chicago and Lake Superior has increased wonderfully.—Detroit Tribuns.

—The United States law says a vessel in passing a draw shall take the starboard side up, and the port side down, but a Saginaw law says just the contrary. A vessel is now under arrest at Saginaw for giving the United States law the preference.

—Mr. John S. Quinn, the submarine diver, brought to Detroit last Friday the cauvas and a portion of the rigging belonging to the bark Chicago Board of Trade, recently sunk 15 miles off Farport, Lake Eric. The Board of Trade lies in about 55 teet of water, and, although herbugn cargo has swelled considerably, her condition is not considered hopeless, and efforts will be made to raise her.

—An umber of the ship-yards Reports have recently been made by the Canadian Fisheries Commissioners, from which the Halifax Chronicle has condensed the following

quite as much to the account of overproduction as to the backwardness of general trade.

—The wrecking tug Leviathan reached this port yearlends afternom with the prop. City of Madison, resched from the beach at Washington Island, Green Bay, where she stranded last fall. The Madison, considering her long visit to the land, does not present a hard-looking appearance, her upper works, except where destroyed in the placing of steam-pumps, being in remarkably good condition. Capt, Kirtland, however, says her bottom is badly broken and broomed, and will probably have to be entirely replaced. The propeller is the property of the Underwriters, who have already expended upon her nearly \$9,000, the Levisthan receiving \$3,000 for getting her off and delivering her at this port. The Madison will be placed in drydock at Messre, Wolf & Davidson's yard to-day.—Miscaukes Sentinel.

—Charles P. Morse, contractor on the Welland Canal, has furnished the Oswego Board of Trade with a map showing the route of the new canal, and giving the first accurate statement of its size and capacity yet published. By the map it appears there is to be an entirely new and separate canal from Mariotiv Fond to Port Dalhousié, and an enlargement of the old work from the Pond to Lake Erie. The whole line will be fed from Lake Erie. The new line, from lake to lake, will be nearly 1 mile shorter than the old tine, and will have 100 feet bottom-width; slopes of banks, 2 feet to 1 of height; height of banks, 17 feet; and width, from surface-day or tow-path to the same of berm-bank, 168 feet. The locks are to be 280 feet long in chamber, 46 feet width, and drawing 14 feet water. Such a vessel will easily carry 60,000 bushels of grain. The whole line of canal will have 16 feet to feet water throughout, so that a vessel drawing 14 feet water. Such a vessel will easily carry 60,000 bushels of grain. The whole line of canal will have 16 feet of water throughout, so that a vessel drawing 14 feet water. Such a vessel will easily carry 60,000 bushels of grain. dian Fisheries Commissioners, from which the Halifax Chronicle has condensed the following statistics: The value of fish products last year was \$11,794,975, including the returns from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island. More than half this large sum is contributed by Nova Scotia, the value of its fish products being \$6,577,086, an increase of \$560,251 since 1872. A large capital is employed in this trade, and a large number of men are engaged in it, the number of Nova Scotian vessels being 490, with a tonnage of 18,471 tons; this fleet is manued by 4,072 men; there are besides 9,099 boats employed in fishing, their crews numbering 14,894 men, giving a total of 18,966 fishermen for Nova Scotia alone. The value of the crafts is given at \$1,047,418, and the value of the nets and weirs is \$578,216.

Of the various fisheries the cod was last year the most profitable, the revenue for Nova Scotia alone being \$2,531,159; the mackerel revenue was \$1,311,676; the lobster, \$885,574; and the salmon, \$205,186. Several of these show an increase over the previous year's returns, that in the value of the codishery being nearly \$300,000, while that of the salmon fishery is more than \$60,000.

It is said that there is danger of the lobster

FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building. MONEY WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO LEND money on first-class real estate, address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Land and Loan Agent, Evanston, III. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other valuable collaterals. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROP ett, in sums of \$1,500 and upwards. Only prin-cipals need apply, Inquire at UNION TRUST CO., 126 Clark-st.

Clark-et.

MONRY TO LÖAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-et., near Clark. Established 1884.

UMORT-TIME AND FURCHASE MONRY MORTgag-paper bought and sold. Loans negotiated.

EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-et. TO LOAN-MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY, IM proved or for improvement. Choice loans, 9 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 28 Washington-st. W ANTED-\$1.200 ONE YEAR AT 2 PER CENT PER Locate on first-class business block (leasehold) worth \$5,000. Address R 3, Tribune office.

LOST-AND FOUND.

OST-LAST FRIDAY, AUG. 7, A BAY HORSE; Lestout, between 10 and 13 years old, four black legs, Lost near 50th and Halsted-sia. A reward will be paid for its return to 326 Olybourn-av.

TRAYED - A LARGE GREY ISH COW WITH SOME brown on the breast; had a strap and rope on horns. And the strap is a strap and rope on horns. Is a strap and the strap and rope on horns. View, will receive a liberal reward.

CTRAYED—A BROWN AND WHITE COW, WITH horns turned in, and a piece off the right ear. A reward will be given for its return to 320 North Market-st.

\$20 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMA-tion that will lead to the ricevery of a load of household goods taken from No. 111 Fourthaw, on the night of the fire. W. E. MERRITT, NO. 660 West Van Buren-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I NFORMATION WANTED—OF CHRISTINA LEON.
ard, wife of Christian Frederick Meissenger, and formerly with Daniel Hegeman, Glen Cove, Long Island.
Address ROBERT LEONARD, care of Edwin Wheeler,
Concord, Mass.

STUATION WANTED BY A LADY OF EXPERI ence in a school or family as teacher of music, French, and English. Best references given. Address B. P. O. Box 805 Auburn, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL THE BEST 25-CENT Washington st., Boom 5. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR EALE-NEW COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE on small monthly payments. Price ouly \$3,500. Apply to owner, H.O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st. POT to waner, H.U. STUNN, ROOME, I WE MARK AND STOREY IN CHARLES WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY I dwelling with brick basement, and lot, Exilio foet, near Ashland-av. Terms easy. SN TDER & LEE, 14 NIXON Building, northwast corner Monroe and Lakalle-sta. I DOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXCELLENT HOUSE and lot, well located, worth 812, 000, for sale for \$5,000. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 130 Desiront-st.

LOR SALE-lis PARK-AV., 2-STORY HOUSE
with beautiful lot, 515x120 feet, with large barn.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner
Monroe and Laxallest.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

TOR SALE 40 ACRES IN SOUTHEAST QUARTER of Sec. 31, Town 29, Range 15, adjoining machine-shops of Baltimore & Ohio Railway. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La-Salle-sts. Salle-sts.

FOR SALE-EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of
Hyde Park. Two-story frame, il rooms, with lot for ideals,
two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, struated on Madison-av. between Fity-eighth and Fiftyninth-sts. Address B 85, Tribune office, or see owner on

pintiness. Address by premises.

POR SALE \$500 DISCOUNT FOR CASH SOUTH Exanston; 2 story house, 9 rooms, all complete; has sever to the Lake; to SouTsby large obars; \$2.00; very easy payments. See this if you want to make your money tell. Fine building lots cheap. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st. La Salle-st.

TOR SALE-AT HIGHLAND PARK-le OR 20
acres at Highland Park, covered with timber; convenient to depot, some of the choicest ground in that beautiful suburb, below the market price and terms to sait. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and Lassile-sts.

sait. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monree and Laxsile-sta.

LOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—400 ACRES IN tracts of from 3 to 15 acres each, at from \$400 to \$1,800 per acre, near the hotel and schools; by nature, the most beautiful grounds near Chicago; superior social and educational advantages. Trains aimost hodrly to and from the city. Commutation very low. No such opportunity can elsewhere be offered for elegant suburban hemes at prices within the means of all. Terms of sale reasonable. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Laxallo-sia.

LOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND SACRES GROVE Int (in the from Hobart, 2 miles on Fort Wayne Railread; price \$855, \$100 down, balance \$8 monthly. Office days, Saturdays and Mondays. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

LOR SALE—I HAVE SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS, in choics testdent property in Evanston proper, situated in the most desirable locations, near schools and depot, on easy terms; also sowers house to rent cheap. Call or address J. R. FUWLER, Evanston.

LIOR SALE—I WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Cai or address J. R. FUWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—300 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK
Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one
blook from depot; property shown free. Chespest property in markol. IRA BROWN, I& LaSalie-at, Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 AGRES AT NORTHWESTERN
I car shops. Terms 2, 3, and 4 years, interest at 8 per
cont. to be secured on each lot. No money required.

SNYDER & ILEE, 1 Nixon Building, northeast corner
Monroe and La Salie-sts.

FOR SALE-NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES I land at Hobart, 22 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad price \$675; \$100 cash down, baisnes \$8 monthly. Office days Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G. RAELE, owner, Room 3, 188 Monroe-st. FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE, A NUMEROU.

I variety of very fine farms, and acre-tracts, from 4 to 100 miles from Chicago, chesp, and on easy terms. For particulars call at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. J. G. HUNZAGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE AT SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE, I can and collection agency, Room 18 Tribune Suitding, the state of the

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED—BRICK OR STONE-FRONT SINGLE bouse and large lot, mast Union or Jefferson Parks, Will pay part cash, and balance unincumbered property. Apply to Room 3, M. E. Church Block. TO RENT---HOUSES.

RENT-SACRIFICE TO GET GOOD TENANT 1 983.50 - Three-story and basement marble-from, with all modern improvements (including furnace), just finished; fronts on Lincoln Park; worth \$100.

\$20.—Two blocks west of Union Park, upper part, six rooms, with water.

\$10.—837 West Indianast, lower part, with water.

TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Frithay. TO RENT-BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR SIX.
I teenth-st., No. 825 Indians-av. 7 rooms and cellar, in good condition, with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block. Block.

TO RENT-SINGLE FLOORS IN DWELLINGS ON Sangamonist. 5, 5, and 4 rooms each, newly refitted and pleasantly located. Inquire of WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madisonest., or in drug-store, corner of Sangamon and Fulton-sts. TO RENT—FOR 250 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY I, 1878, a 3-story marble front house, having all mediern improvements: location finest in the city. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-ONLY \$60-FOR HANDSOME OUTA-gon, stone front, 10-room house, 22 Langley-av. Key next door. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalie-st.

Supurban.
TO RENT-WINNETKA-NICE HOUSE, 10 ROOMS,
barn, etc., near station. Will rent cheap till May I.
Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21. TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-SETS OF HOOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, from \$2 per week; no children. ED-WALDS, 55' Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT-HE LOWER STORY OF HOUSE NO. 160 Butterfield-st, with bare and chicken house, cheap to good tenant with small family, Inquire on premises, in basement.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE I rates to respectable parties. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 256 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, Best location in the city and lowest rent, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 6. TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES. &c.

To RENT-ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT POWER;
Is stores and offices in Gard's marble-front block, Nos.

15. 17. 19, and 21 North Clinton-st. Address or apply to R. R. GARD, 18 North Clinton-st.

Salle-st.

TO RENT-STORES, BASEMENTS, OFFICES, Is sleeping-rooms, and houses, by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and House-Renting Agent, 87 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-STORE-VERY SUITABLE FOR A TEA.

Tore, having been occupied as such for a number of pars, and coing a good business. Good reasons for moving given. Apply at 721 S. Halsted-st. J. J. PENNER

Offices.
TO RENT-TO LAWYERS-SUITE OF TWO FINE rooms, with vault-brokers and real estate dealers-fine basement offices with vaults. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-LUMBER OR COAL dock, 160 test front, on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empires Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., basement. WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of a house on South Side, convenient to street or steam cars, in pleasant location. Address Tillion, Tribune office.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN.
Lty readers can do so in the best and cheapest mainery
tusing one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newsaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. pisper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE
A bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELISMA,
597 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Highest PRICE PAID FOR LADIES AND
Genta' cast-off clothing and every description of personal valuables. Address A. WILKINS, Money Loan
Office. To My PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC—
I have removed since the fire from 479 to 1310 Statest., where I will give all orders prompt attention. MADAME A. KUESSNER, milliner and dressmaker.

AMB A. RUESSNER, milliner and dressmaker.

THE RIVET KLEVATOR BUOKET IS THE LATEST and best article of the kind. For price and descriptive list, including besting and bests, send to RIVET BUOKET (O.). Office 10, 69 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND KNOWLES pump for cash. Apply to 26 Archer-av. or 200 Lassille-st. PINCHON & WILLARD.

\$40 A DAY SELLING THE ROTARY SELF-thing to sell in America; point, no heating house; best thing to sell in America; you must have \$25 to start. 171 Raudolph-st., Hoom 18. MUSICAL A VERY FINE, EXTRA FINISHED HALLETT & Davis piano; cost \$900; for sale for \$300. TUNNI CLIFF, Loan Broker, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

DEST AND CHEAPRST; NICHOLSON CABINET D organ; price \$50 and upward. Wholesale and refail, at factory, 65 indiana-st.

DIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR Leak. (Renting a specialty.) William R. PROSER & CO., 274 State, near VanBuren-st. DER d CO., 274 State, near VanBuren-st.

DIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. THE BEST
in market. Those having planos to repair it is to
their interest to send them to the Chicago Plano Factorr,
where there are proper men and material to repair them
with at 346 State-st., by J. PRESTON. SEWING MACHINES.

LATE IMPROVED CABINET CASE, EXTRA nice Wheeler & Wilson, and 3 Grover & Bakes chines, for sale at half cost price. 125 Clark-st. Room 2 DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE-CITY BRANCH TO office, 172 and 174 Clark, up-stairs. Machines sold on monthly Pin'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. attachmenta, oil, etc., at now prices. Macanines repaired.
CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 25 SOUTH
S Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly
payments, rented, and repaired.
CINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFSice III State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments;
10 per cent discount for cash.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED WITH SOME CASH, TO take interest of retiring partner. Business paying sou monthly. Let Wasnington-st., Iscom 5.

PARTNER WANTED—A REPUTABLE MAN WITH \$3,00 to invest with services in a preditable manneturing business stabilistic and in sec. lient stancing best mercanile relacence given. Call from 10 to 11 o'dock a. m., Room II Methodist Church Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN COUNTY MAP BUSINESS. BARRISON & WARNER, Cinton, Ia.

WANTED--MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION CLERK;
one who has for more years experience, and speaks
German and English languages. Permanent situation
offsred. Address Lock Box 117. Terrejitante, Ind. W ANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good hand, and is quick at figures. Apply by letter only in applicant's hand writing, giving city references and other particulars, to RANDALL, RALL & CO., 218 South Clark-et.

WANTED-A GOOD BRASS FINISHER-ONE LEN, 188 Clinton-st., Milwankee, Wis.

WANTED-A GOOD WOOD ENGRAYER ALL drawings furnished on the wood by the proprietor. Address William Shall, engraver on wood, 188 Section-St., Milwankee, Wis. WANTED-CIVIL ENGINEER WITH LARGE EX-

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL MAGIC SEWING Machine threaders; sure to pay largely in city or country; 50 more useful household articles. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22. WANTED-MEN-\$70 A WEEK. THERE IS NOT A doubt that men handling our goods make \$70 a week easier than others make \$7; will smot \$0-ont a sample free to men that have a little cash. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 & at Randolph-at., & Soom 18.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 82 SOUTH WANTED-A PASTRY COOK-A FIRST-CLASS oman pastry cook in a restaurar WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, for a private family. Inquire at 1061 Wa-WANTED-A FIRST CLASS WOMAN PASTRY Madison at. WANTED-A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS washing and Ironing. No. 34 Fifth-av., between

WANTED A MIDDLE-AGGD PROTESTANT and general care and charge of a boy 4 years old, and general care and charge of a mual house; keep servant; only 3 in family; une who wants a permanent home professed. Address X X, Rock Island, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, handries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 30 Milwaukoe-av. WANTED-A HOUSEKEEPER. FOR FURTHER particulars address BERT, New Lenox, Will Co.,

WANTED—A STEONG, HEALTHY GIRL AS champoor in a Turksh have he nose need apply inless they have had experience. "Call at DR. SUMERS" office, Facine Hotel, Monday morning, private entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG HARDWARE
man or experience wishes to make an engagement
about Sept. 1: has had full charge of a large hardware,
store and tin store for hearly five years; is a first-class
workman, would take an interest if found agreeable;
and the store of the store o Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKNeeper who has had several years' experience in this
city. Unconditional references given. Address V 1,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT
double-entry bookkeeper. Best of references given.
Address N 69, Tribune office.

Address N. C., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
thoroughly understands the grocery and tes trade.
Address CUMMINGS, & North Clark st. Conchmen. Teamsters. &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A REspeciable family; is a good groom, and thoroughly
understands the care of carriages and harness; is well
acquainted in city. Address, for two days, N 40, Pribune
offices. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALI

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK
in a private family on the South Nide. Please call at
568 North Dearborn-st., corner Burton-place. STUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-craft housework or kitched work. Please call or ad-dress 76 State-st.

STUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO work to a private family. Apply at No. 4 Fourteenth-st., near Michigan-av. Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE
girl, as nurse girl, withing or chambermaid, and make
horself generally useful. Best of reference. Address
SERVART, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.
SITTATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
by a first-class Swedish seamstress, to go out by day
or week; is a good dressmaker, can cut and fit well; city
reference. Address 300 South Dearborn-st.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSK 8'8 office, & Milwattee-av. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUAFACTURING CONFECTIONERY FOR A sale, with tools, wagon, soda-fountain, etc.: good store trade. None need apply without \$1,500 cash. Apply at 99 Blue Island.-a. A BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE—CHEAP DOING good business; selling to leave the city; also household furniture. Apply at No. 76 Blue Island-av. L. U. D. A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTION-ERY AND COP.
West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

CUSTOM MILL FOR SALE (STRAM), HAS TWO run of 3½ foot burrs, all necessary machinery; has a good trade; is running every day; coal 8 cents per bu; would take some real estate. Address ALEX. WILSON, Box 1886, Galesburg, Ill. TO RENT-STORE NO. 71 JACKSON-ST., NEAR

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN THRIVING TOWN
DO G. D. 4 V. R. R., doing good tusiness. Stock
and fixtures about \$8,000. Rent 2549. Proprietor has Apply to K. BURNHAM, SON & CO., Whole gists, Chicago. TOR SALE-A BUTCHER SHOP, CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire of A. MALOW, 186 West Chicago-av., basement.

A cash. Inquire of A. MALOW, iso west Chicagoave. basement.

I HAVE THREE OF THE BEST CHANCES IN
Chicago for an energetic man to open business, and
will furnish two-thirds of all the capital and give over the
management. 135 LaSaile-st., Room 12.

MY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL FOR
boots, shoss, and hats and cape. Stock on hand, about
\$16,000; rales last year, \$71,000; will be same this; have
the best location in the city; a long lease of building can
be had; my health only reason for selling. Address J.
COSLIS, Genesco, Ill.

CMALL BREWERY FOR SALE; TERMS EASY;
Address W. WALL, West Mitchell, Mitchell County,
Lows. \$500 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN A amount monthly. Call Room 45, 127 South Clark-st.

\$1.000 CASH—NO LESS—WILL BUY MY HALF-interest in the best paying light manufac-turing business in Chicago; cash business; profits, \$600 a month. Good reasons for selling. Large Western trade established. 17I East Randolph-st, Room 18. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST A stylish buggy mares in the city; color sorrel, rising syears of age, and is is very speedy and fears nothing. Also a span of very fine family or business horses: they allowed with either of them. They are to be sold and will be wild, as they are the property of a widow, and in from the country. The family horses are 6 and 7 years of age, and they are warranted. Apply to the groom at the stable, No. 227 Wabash-av.

A NUMBER OF BUGGIES AND PHAETONS, alightly damaged by removal on night of late fire, for sale at cost, at 65 and 65 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. ERADLEY.

for sale at cost, at 48 and 48 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, side-bars, do. d.; also several good second-hand top-buggies, very cheap, at 156 West Washington-st. B. F. MURFHY & U.O.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, slide-seats, etc., etc., for sole at very low prices. H. B. HILL, CHATON, near Washington.

POR SALE CHEAP—THREE FIRST-CLASS LIGHT Two-horse spring wagons nearly new, and just the thing for the opsier business. Call at 228 South Franklinst. corner Quincy-st.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS OMNIBUS, NEWLY painted, three norses, and one sot of double barness. Inquire of H. MORE, 416 Warren-av.

T SHALL, CONTINUE TO SELL, MY CARRIAGES.

Inquire of H. MORR, 4th Warren-av.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., removed from the St. James to II Lake-st., at cost until further notice. P. L. SMITH.

LARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES, ROCKAL ways, top-buggies, phaetons, track sulkies, etc., for sale, saved from the fire, at very low prices, PENNOVER, SHAW & CO., Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

MULES FOR SALE, PAIR OF MATCHED mules, or will trade for horses. Inquire of A. BOOTH, corner Lake and State-sts. WATED-A TROTTING SULKY IN EXCHANG?:

Water buggs. Apply at barn, No. 864

Park-av., near Rober-at. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT - PLEASANT FURNISHED or single gentlemen.

South Side-

South SideSeast TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE-FIREP.
class board for ladies or gentlemen: \$4 to \$5 per week,
with use of plane.

HotelsNEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN
moderate rates. Transients \$3 per day. FOR SALE

FOR SALE. ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2 NEW frms houses containing 8 rooms, on West Taylor-at., noar Western-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELLs. Corper Western-av. and Lexington-es.

FOR SALE-TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS, WITH privilege to stop over from Chicago to East Plattsmouth or Council Bluffs, over Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, good to return on or before Dec. 31, 1844. Address THUS. W. SCOTT, Olney, Ill. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS VINEYARD on Middle Bass Island, Lake Eris. Value, \$18, 60. No incumbrance; pays \$2, 600 inleps of value and property. H. WhitPyLeft, 100 Washington.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood, with little or an incumbrance, for Chicago improved property. W. O. COLIE, Methodiss Block, TO EXCHANGE—POR CLOTHING, BOOTS AND A choes, or merchandiss, 4 good second mortgage, bearing to per pout sent admall interest, and 3 long on West Taylor-st., value \$7,500. Address \$47, Tribuse other. PARTNER WANTED WITH 82.50, TO ENGAGE In this city. Coderas C to Tribune office.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between a spe and Monroe. Engagement of Schumann's Transitic Novelty Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee Clark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Company. Mastelsy, Farce, and Variety.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.-Hall 7 Monroc-st. 'Regular convocation this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for businets and work on M. M. Degree. By selected the H. P.

W. B. BIGELOW LODGE, A. F. & A. M., NO. 438
Special Commandery, Thursday, Aug. II, at Freemasons
Hall, American Express Building, at 9 a. m., to attend
funeral of our late Brother, Thomse C. Thompson,
HIRAM BARKER, JR., Y.
HOLDRIDGE O. COLLINS, See'y. BUSINESS NOTICES

110 TO 21,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pair 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. TUM-BRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st. New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 10, 1874.

Cen. Garfield's return to the next Congress is pretty well assured. Now is a good time for him to be born again. The country wants new men, but will take rehabilitated Garfield in preference to an unknown quantity.

It is believed that the danger of a complica tion in European affairs over the Spanish question has been averted. So we are not going to have a great demand for breadstuffs and provisions an account of great armies; and it is the correct thing for the farmers to say that they would rather lose all their money and beg from door to door than that the nations of the earth should cease producing and begin consuming. But perhaps the farmers will not say it, after all.

Bishop Whitehouse's illness took an unfavorable turn late last night, and his recovery is now believed to be impossible. He will not probably survive the day. This news will be received with pain and deep regret wherever the Bishop is known. His reputation as a scholar and ar eminent divine has reached far beyond his own country, and his death will be deplored in England with almost as keen a sense of loss as at his own gates.

Reports of the condition of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas are published elsewhere, and reveal a curious difference by States. Corn and cats in Illinois will be a twothirds, and in Iowa a very full crop. Four points in Kansas, widely separated, report that corn in that State will be a total failure, and oats from two-thirds to one-half of the average yield. These returns are, perhaps, as valuable as any that have yet been published; the coincidence in those from each State indicate that they are entirely trustworthy.

The New York Tribune's statement that the Rothschilds had refused to invest in United States bonds during the War because they were dissuaded by Mr. August Belmont, was a manifest faux pas. This was a statement which Mr. Belmont was bound to deny if not true. He has can offer for its statement is a "a gentleman whose word, or whose signature, weighs as much as his (Belmont's), either in Wall street or Lombard street." This is no authority at all. It is possible that Jay Gould's or James McHenry's signature would "weigh as much" as Mr. Belmont's, but the word of neither of them would go as far. But until the person's name is given it does not weigh anything, and will pass for no more, either in Wall street or Lombard street. than his unsigned check.

A glowing description of the country traversed by Gen. Custer's expedition to the Black Hills is furnished to the New York Tribune by special courier. The correspondent writes that the country is beautiful beyond description, the land well adapted for stock-raising and agriculture, water and timber good and plenty, andwe have been keeping this back with a purpose-gold in paying quantities has discovered. "It may prove to be an Eldorado," says the correspondent, in a tumultuous gush, and so it may. But if any one shall be tempted by this report to buy a pickax and start for the Black Hill region, let him buy the pickax and stay at home. There is quite as much romance and profit in digging sewers as in the ordinary life of a gold-hunters

We present this morning the first of a scries of dispatches on the Beecher-Tilton scandal from the pen of our correspondent "Gath," who has been sent to New York to make a special investigation of the case for THE CUICAGO TRIBUNE. He has spent two days in close communion with Messrs. Tilton and Moulton, and this morning tells a part of the story as he has received it from first bands. The dispatch speaks for itself. One cannot but be struck in reading it with the confidence and love in which Mr. Tilton is held by his friends. who concur in saving that his conduct from the beginning of this wretched business has been far nobler than Mr. Beecher's, Mr. Moulton expresses the opinion that Mr. Beecher may escape the penalty of his sin, but cannot escape the facts. This and similar expressions remove any remaining doubt as to what will be the purport of the statement to be submitted this afternoon. Not the least interesting part of the dispatch is composed of the letters written by Mrs. Tilton to her husband about the time of the alleged offense. They refute completely the charges which the miserable woman was induced to make before the Committee, that she has been for many years a victim of Theodore Tilton's

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday, with less business doing than usual. Mess pork was quiet, but 40c higher, closing at \$24.00@24.12% seller the month, and \$24.50 for September. Lard was in fair demand, and 25@ 25c per 100 the higher, closing at \$14.87%@15.00 cash, and \$15.00 bid seller September. Meats were quiet and firm, at 8%c for shoulders, 11% @11%e for short ribs, 11%e for short clear, and 181/@13%c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines

lon. Lake freights were in fair request and firm, White relies so much, is not exclusively upon his at 3c for wheat to Buffelo. Flour was quiet and | side of the question. We shall take up his arunchanged. Wheat was quiet and a shade firmer, guments in their order. loging at \$1.04% seller the month, and \$1.01% ller September. Corn was active and wenk, the month. Rye was quiet, and declined 2c, closing at 72c. Barley was dult and easier, clossing at \$1.01 seller September. Hogs were in good demand and sold at \$6.40@7.10 for comnon to choice. Extra at \$7.15@7.40. Cattle were dull and unchanged. There was nothing loing in the sheep market.

The Vicksburg papers have come to hand with he details of the election on the 3d inst. The groundlessness of Gov. Ames' alarm, and the absurdity of his plea to the President for United States troops, are shown by the fact that the negroes voted without fear, and polled the largest vote they have ever cast in that city. There was no excitement at the polls, and not even a fistfight occurred during the day. The Vicksburg Herald savs:

ver held in this city. Not a man under the influence of liquior could be seen upon the streets; and, as an evidence of the strict order prevailing, not a saloon could be entered by front or rear; even the clear stores, n-ws stands, barber shops, etc., were closed.
At the polls the utmost order prevailed. Nobody was insuited, but every man, white or black, was permitted to vote as he saw fit, without let or hinderance.

The exact condition of the vote was as follows: White, 1,579; colored, 1,247. White majority, 332.

The sermons published in THE TRIBUNE this morning are high above the level of ordinary midsummer performances. The Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. John's Church, told "The Burden of the Desert" to his congregation. It was his first appearance since the Alliance excursion vet the reference of his discourse to that rathe commonplace experience was very remote. Such an exhibition of self-restraint must have been grateful to his auditors, who were doubtless much more strengthened by the strong spiritual meat which he preferred to dispense than they would have been by guide-book reminiscenses. The Rev. George H. Wells, of Montreal, preached at the Second Presbyterian Church. His topic was "The Unseen Things of God." President Magoun, of Iowa College, occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church, and spoke of God's love of the world Other sermons were delivered by Bishop Clarkson at St. James Church; the Rev. G. W. Crofts, of Sandwich, Ill., at the Eighth Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. C. M. Tyler, of Ithaca, N. Y., at Plymouth Congregational Church. In the religious department also is reported the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which was made impressive by the presence of all the Catholic clergy in the city, and many devout

PROTECTION IN MAINE. The papers of Maine which oppose the pro tective tariff do not seem in the least crushed out by Mr. Speaker Blaine's denunciation of direct taxation. The Bangor Commercial recently showed that the population of Mr. Blaine's own district declined from 1860 to 1870, because of removal to other States consequen upon the prostration of industry by the high tariff. To this the protectionists replied that the loss of population was due to the number of Democrats who had fled to Canada during the War. This retort is considered especially brilliant by the protection organs. But the same paper gives the tables of the number of livestock and some of the products in the same district in 1860 and 1870 as follows:

Mr. Blaine, through the Kennebee Journal appeals to the farmers to remember that the ariff protects their cheese, butter, lard, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, vegetables, beef, and pork. The duty on foreign potatoes is 15 cents per bushel, when the domestic article is selling in Rangor at 15 cents a bushel. All the things in the farmers' list which are claimed to be protected are selling in Bangor to-day for less money than they can be bought for over the line at St. Johns, in New Brunswick. The attempt to tell the farmers that they share any of the profits of protection is a palpable failure and fraud. The proof is in the continued de crease of the number and amount of live-stock and agricultural products. Maine and New Hampshire are two States which are "protected" by all the ingenuity of the protection party. From 1860 to 1870 their aggregate popu-

lation retrograded as follows: States. 626,915

Total..... .954,542 945,215 The legislation in the interest of protection has had the effect of dividing the population of these two States into two distinct classes, the Rich and the Poor; and the line separating them is made wider and wider every day. To the great mass of the people, the only choice is to fall into the ranks of those who are becoming poorer every day or to migrate. The annual migration from Maine and New Hampshire is greater than the natural increase; and few or none ever migrate into either of those States. The blight of over-protection has fallen upon both. Nor has the increase of wealth in Maine and New Hampshire kept pace with that of the country. The increase in those States is far below the average of the country.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION. The able paper read by President A. D. White of Cornell University, before the National Teachers' Association, makes a strong plea for State aid to higher education. We printed it in full the day after its delivery. It is difficult to

do justice to it in condensing it; yet the following may, we think, be considered an approximately fair summary of its main arguments. The State should aid and control higher education: Because this is the logical outgrowth of its aid to common schools;

Because the nations which adopt this plan have better universities than we;

Because a college must be founded and con rolled either by a sect or by the State, and the

first system is thoroughly pernicious and ineffi-

Because it frees a college from the fetters im osed by individual donors;

Because it stimulates private gifts ; Because it promotes concentration and

avoids waste : Because it would secure the training in political knowledge which we so sadly lack as a na

This formidable array of reasons may perhan-

In the first place, logic is a very fallible guide in politics. Government is a necessary evil, sing 1%e lower, at 66% occiller the month, and not an unmixed good. It is resorted to as a 65%c for September. Oats were active, and 1/4 | choice between evils made necessary by the im-@1c higher, closing at 43%c cash, and 37%c sell- perfections of mankind. Whatever it does is both good and bad. When it undertakes to enforce a principle, its first steps may do more good than harm. It does not, therefore, follow that the last steps would be in the same cate gory. The logical outgrowth of the protective system would be the closing of our ports to all foreign ships and foreign products, the building of a legal Chinese Wall around the country. Yet the extremest protectionist would call this folly. The logical outgrowth of the issue of irredeem able currency "to suit the needs of the country would be the manufacture by each man of as much rag-money as he needed, but even Senator Logan might perhaps detect the fallacy in this The logical outgrowth of the State management of the Post-Office would be its trol of the business of almost all great corporations, especially the telegraphs and railroads. The logical outgrowth of the fundsmental doctrine of our institutions, that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, would be the instant endowment of women, Chinese, and Indians with the franchise. But it is idle to multiply examples. Within a certain sphere Government usually does good. Outside of it, it usually does harm : though it advances in a straight line from the centre to the circumference and beyond.

It is true that Germany, which sids schools and universities alike, has better facilities for the higher education than we. This does not prove, however, that the difference is caused by the different attitude of the State. "German thoroughness; the American restlessness under school restraint and anxiety to "get into the world"; the greater multiplicity of sects here and the resulting multitude of petty colleges; the greater appreciation of learning abroad and all the numberless advantages offered the student by an old, as distinguished from a new, civilization,-these conditions serve to explain most, if not all, of the differences between our universities and the German, so far as those differences are to our disadvantage.

If President White's statement that a college must be controlled either by sect or State were well-founded, we should at once call upon the State for aid. He proves the utter inefficiency of sectarian colleges as thoroughly as THE TRIBUNE did some time since. But these are not the only alternatives. He ignores, in this case, the great fact of private gifts. The University of which he is the President takes its name from a private individual who has given it hundreds of thousands of dollars. Vassar, the brewer, founded Vassar College. Mr. John Hopkins has bequeathed \$3,500,000 to found Hopkins University at Baltimore. Yale, originated by a sect, took its name in grateful remembrance of a donation of books and money from Elihu Yale. Harvard has grown by private benevolence though founded by a sect. When Yale and Har vard were originated, everything was sectarian especially the State. Their robust ex istence now is due to private no public or sectarian, aid. They have gradualty freed themselves from connection with Church or State. And as they have done so, they have thrived. The five most celebrated colleges in this country are Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Cornell and Washington-Lee. One of them is State institution. None of them are sectarian.

In reply to the fourth objection, we have to say that the fixed fetters imposed by dead donors, though often very irksome, are not apt to be as much so as the shifting requirements of a State. What the latter founds, it will control. members of the faculty will have to lobby, as the Professors of the University of Michigan did in the case of the Homeopathic School attached to that institution; appropriations will be granted or withheld at the will of capricious law-makers the university, in a word, will become part of the State Government, exposed to all the whims

of the party that happens to be in power. The effect of public, in stimulating private benevolence may be doubted. When the State professes to do a thing, few individuals trouble themselves about it further. We are not aware that the University of Michigan, which is our most conspicuous example of State control, has received from private dopors since its foundation a tithe of the money showered upon Yale and Harvard during the same time. There are not sufficient facts to warrant us, or President White, in laying down principles upon this point. It is not easy to search a man's heart and

iscover the "why" of any action. A State university, liberally supported, would promote concentration by attracting students from small colleges and so crushing the latter. So would any liberally-supported university. It is immaterial whether the support is private or public. It is probable, so far as waste per se is concerned, that the same amount of money would do more in private than in public hands. Finally, the political instruction and the technical training which we need are being offered ns in greater quantity each year, in response to our growing demand. Private benevolence is founding professorships and professional schools. The Parker Technical School, and the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools, take their names from the individuals who founded and endowed them. Political science is taught more widely now than ever before, and with much more impartiality than it would be in State institutions. A student in a college controlled by Pennsylvania would hear of free trade only as a wild chimers repugnant to all persons of sound mind and heavy iron interests. In the present state of feeling in Indiana, "Oglesby on Blood-Sealed Currency" would doubtless be a text-book on finance in the State University.

THE ENGLISH LAW OF BRIBERY.

Contested-election cases are now tried in England before the courts, not before Parliament. The change is a comparatively recent one. I has proved most beneficial. Constituencies continue to be bribed, but the resulting decisions establish a series of precedents which narrow, year by year, the chances of undetected corruption. The Borough of Strand apparently exists only to provide these precedents. It elected a Liberal. Down came the Election Judge and discovered that the lucky candidate's friends had kindly furnished a modest breakfast on electionday for whosoever would partake. He wa unseated. Then Strand elected a Conservative. Down came the Election Judge again. It was discovered that the electors had received their "traveling-expenses,"that is, when a man paid 5s. for his railway-ticket to the polling-place, he received 20s. worth of postage-stamps. So the most marked failing of not distinguishing be-

be disfranchised. At Boston, 600 or 700 sacks of coal were distributed with open-hearted generosity among the men who voted for the candidate who was ordered out of Parliament by an nexorable Judge, blind to the beauty of charity. At Kidderminster, Sir Albert Grant, on whose sad fate we have already commented, promised a big tea-party, with rosettes, and rockets, and medals stamped with his own likeness, and various other delightful features After the election he sent down £1,000 to pay for this entertainment. Immedistaly the dreaded Indea was sent down. Sir Albert lost his seat, and was disqualified for ural life. For this is one of the admirable features of the English election law, that a man who is detected in bribery is effectually saved the pain of detection thereafter by being debarred from ever running for Parliament again. At Launceston, Col. Deakin was unseated by some legal Rhadamanthus because he had given his tenants permission, on the eve of the election, to aill rabbits! It will be seen that bribery must be a fine art, indeed, to succeed on English soil. On this side of the water, a candidate could do every one of the things on account of which these five men lost their seats, and yet feel serenely sure that he would be firmly seated in Congress for two years, no matter how many investigations of his conduct were asked for,-provided, of course, that he agreed in politics with the majority of his so-called Judges. As for disqualifying a man caught in this crime of bribery,-there would be sad gaps in the present Congress if this rule were to be suddenly en forced. The carpet-baggers would retire en

masse, and they would be followed by a goodly

number of their Northern brethren.

THE HAPPIEST MAN ON LONG ISLAND. If there is a man in the world to be envied, i s the Long Island stage-driver whose ignorance of the Beecher scandal has at last been "develped." Judge Troy was on the box with this tage-driver, and, being anxious to know how Seecher stock stood on Long Island, inquired bout it of his companion, that class of men beng supposed to know a little about everything. lere was a Jehu, however, who was an excep ion. He didn't know anything about Beecher stock. Says Jehn, as he whips up his leader Henry Ward Beecher! Who the deuce is Henry Ward Beecher?" The Judge turned, as if cannon had been fired under him. Have you never heard of Henry Ward Beecher?" Jehu pulled in his horses little that he might concentrate the whole of his powerful mind upon the question, and at aet he slowly announced his decision: now you mention it, I don't know as I have. Does he live down to Quogue?" Happy man Happy that he has never heard of Beecher, of Tilton, of Moulton, of Ovington or Mrs. Ovington, of Woodhull, of Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Mrs. Anthony, of Mrs. Stanton Happy that he has never heard of "nest-hiding," of unauthorized marriages with "all that they imply," of veiled women and investigating comnittees, of religious flirtations for "the sake of the soul," of the "'Life of Christ' knocked higher than a kite," of "Norwood" on the library floor at Livingston street, etc., etc. Happy that he is not hanging on wa 'ragged edge," waiting for Moulton's statement. We hope he may never learn anything more of man's frailty and woman's weakness than he knows now. We hope he will not inquire about Beecher down in Quogue, wherever that is, but that he will continue making his trips and taking his nips regularly without discovering what a wicked world he lives in, or having his suspicions aroused that it may not be all right while he is away between Mrs. Jehu and her minister down would take a good round sum to purchase it. in Quogue. We would have one man at least With something of the fetish-worshiper as well ignorant of all this sorry business, and happy in the thought that all his passengers are good people, and that there is nothing worse in the world than a baulky horse. Drive on, O driver from Quogue, light-hearted and free! May this gloomy drama now being enacted on the Brook lyn stage never be heard of on the stage from

Quoque!

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENT. The accounts from South Carolina represe the condition of that unfortunate State as growing more deplorable every day. The majority who elect Governor, Supreme Court Judges, Representatives, inferior Judges, etc., are compound of shiftlessness, ignorance, and stupidity. Power has gone out of the hands of the tax-paying class, of the educated, and the intelligent, and from the refinement and the honesty of the State. There are doubtless honest men in South Carolina, men of intelligence and political insight; but their voices are drowned by those of the uncultured blacks. Such being the power that prevails at the polls, it is not hard to divine the character of their representatives. In the Gubernatorial chair sits the notorious Moses Moses' father is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court ; an ignorant negro the second ; carpet-bagger from the State of Maine the third. Of the subordinate Judges not a few are negroes, with no more knowledge of lav than a yellow dog. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Columbia, gives an instance which will suffice to illustrate the character of African jurisprudence. · A white farmer gave a negro a quantity of cotton seed. A second negro claimed the seed as his own, and had the first one arrested for stealing. The case came off before a negro, and the defendant was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and \$20 fine. The Circuit Court happened to be in ession at the time, and the case of the innocent negro was brought before it. The negro Justice was questioned by the Judge as to the evidence on which he had convicted the defendant for stealing the seed. The law required that all evidence taken before a Justice should be reduced to writing. But the black Justice said that he could not give any evidence; that he "didn't do no writin' in his court," and added, "I keeps it in my head." To the question why he had convicted the man, he replied: 'Cause, sah, I noticed him close, and he looked ruilty; he looked guilty, and I found him

The negro Representatives in the Legislature have each their price. Some of them manifes singular conscientiousness about the sale of votes. Thus, we are told of a negro preacher, a nember of that body, who would never take more than \$10 for his vote. It was perfectly right, he thought, to sell his vote; but it was all wrong to ask too high a price for it. The morality of his procedure he summed up by saying : "Dis ting of gettin' \$100 for a vote is all wrong; \$10 is as much as it is wort."

Spite of all the adverse criticism Gov. Moses has been subjected, he show, no disposition to mend his ways. He has still the were quiet and 1/c higher, at 96%@97c per gal- be met. The logic of facts, upon which President | Conservative was unseated, and Strand has to | tween the State Treasury and his own bank ac-

try it again. If it keeps up this practice, it is to count. When his newspaper organs are in trou ble for want of money, Moses never fails to fine means to help them out by drawing on the State. The last time his "organ" was financially distressed, the State Treasury was empty. Six thousand dollars were wanted. Moses appoint ed a young colored man Tax-Collector of Orangeburg County. When he had collected about \$6,000, Moses gave a man by the name of Hambright an order for it. The Collector ashed the order, and sent it to the State Treasurer as a voucher. The Treasurer refused it. Sambo was dismissed from office. His bondsmen were good for nothing, and the State lost the money which the Governor's " orsitting in Parliament during the term of his nat- gan " obtained. When the Governor was indicted for the transaction, he had the negr militia to defend him, and the Court, in the words of one of Moses' negro admirers, squashed " the bill.

Parties writing from South Carolina repres the State officials as a batch of thieves, pickpockets, and penitentiary convicts; many of them unable to write, or even to read. Should the present state of affairs continue, it will no be long before the State will be reduced to the condition of some of the South American Re

THE USES OF HEROES.

Heroes in the field like Gen. Grant, or in the Cabinet like Prince Bismarck, may be turned to ccount in more ways than one. They may, for netance, be made use of like Gambrinus, as an advertising medium. The last dodge of a deserted watering-place to secure patronage was to invite Gen. Grant to visit it. The General accepted the invitation, and the almost famished hotel and boarding-house keepers hung him ou with his shoulder-straps, sword, brass buttons, and cigar, as a hash-house sign of entertain ment for man and beast. So conspicuou and exalted an object could not fail to attract the eyes of the country. Atlantic City was changed from the Sahara which it is to thriving metropolis. The butterflies of fashion flocked there to see a man with a stubby mustache smoking! The President was utilized The hotels filled up. Rooms in boarding-houses were in demand; and the world had one mor proof of the advantages of advertising. But, while the seaside speculators were purely mercenary in their kind invitation to the President, t is probable that the hundreds who flocked there to catch a glimpse of him were only affected by the prevalent disease of hero-wor-The United States is not the only country is

which people have an eye to the pecuniary advantages which the presence of an exalted personage, President, Prince, or Premier, may bring with it. Just now there is a Bavarian farmer in luck. He has been making cash out of a visit paid to his farm by Bismarck. But, polike his American cousins, he is both a herovorabiper and a speculator. The farmer was making hay. Bismarck stopped at his farm, sked for the scythe the farmer was using, and made a few strokes with it which showed off his strength and what he knew about farming to great advantage. The farmer wondered, and, without knowing whom he had to deal with, assured the stranger he was a first-class farmer, as well able to swing the scythe as himof, although he had been practicing for forty-two years. In point of fact, the Prince has a very good knowledge of farming; and he replied to his humble interlocutor that whatever he undertook he did well; and that it was better to not do it at all than to do it ill. When the farmer learned that he had been conversing with Prince Bismarck be gave vent to all the feeling that the surprise awakened in the expression : Potzbombengranaten!" He immediately dis covered that his scythe had advanced immensely in value, and informed his co-laborers that it strument a most affecting caress, and assured it of the constancy of his affection, averring that it would be dear to him as long as he lived. Moreover, the farm was extensively advertised. So was the farmer. Crowds came to see both. But the observer of all observers was that scythe! The field has been called Bismarck Field. The hay of the farm is sought after more than any other in Bavaria. Pity it should be devoured by unappreciative beasts. The two instances we have men tioned point to the possibility of the utilization of heroes in time of peace. By hiring out as advertising-posters they might reap a respectable income themselves and help on the fortunes other people. Why does not some enterprising ndividual arise to act as impressario for celebr ties? They manage these things better in England, where even the sausage-maker and soap-boiler to Her Majesty become independ-

ently rich in a few years. The quality called chivalry in this country prevalent especially in Louisiana and Mississ desire to put a bullet into a man's vitals for the sake of proving one's disregard of laws, human and divine." But if the correspondent of the iards, and pre-eminently the Carlists, have high-sounding word expressive of something far more abominable. It is the word hidalquia.

Dorregaray, commanding the armies of that most poble of modern butchers, Don Car los, has condescended to issue a pronuncia mento in which he declares that no quar will be given to the National army. He speaks frequently of the hidalguia of his superior butcher who caused to be executed, after on battle, one-tenth of all the privates and all the officers, commissioned and non-com The hidalguia was notably illustrated in the case of Capt. Schmidt, correspondent of a German paper. The journalist, together with all the prisoners taken on this occasion, was sentenced to death by the chivalrons Dorregaray, but afterwards offered his life on dition that he would become a Cath-

baptized, confessed to a priest, and was im ediately executed. The excuse given for this lofty act of hidalguia was that a foreigner had no right to take part in the struggle. The excuse for giving the order to butcher every prisoner taken was that Carlist soldiers had thrown into the burning ruins of captured towns, a statement which the correspondent declares to be untrue. Such barbarities are worthy of but one civilized nation, and Spain. It is startling to find words on to express the loftiest sentiments of graded at

The fame of Sennacharib ad not perish with his fatal expedition against the Jews, when the Angel of Death spiral at his wings on the blast, and breathed in the face of the foe as he passed. The wicked ky ag of Assyria has come down to modern the es through a more substantial medium to an history. A daily newspaper has assisted in bringing him down to us. The London elegraph has appointed a special Comm Assyrian researches which made Mr. Llaird so famous years ago. Through this Com-missioner, Mr. Smith, some very valuable relies have been discovered, among them glass vessels for perfumery and drinking purposes, besides a

rice of a man killing a lion, and probably of ing the fact that the art of manufac ng glass was known in Nineveh as well as icians. But the most striking archeo logical specimens is the lintel of the palace of Sennacherib, which was found far below the present surface, and had evidently been displaced from the top of one of the royal gate ways in the abook of war. The design repre ents two winged dragons, cut in hard ston the execution of which is described as sp rather than careful, thus indicating the probable height of the doorway upon which it rested. This attitude of the figures is said to suggest to the classical mind the tutelary snakes of Esculapius so universal in Pompei

If the English Government Railway Inspe

Capt. Tyler, gives a faithful report on railway accidents, travelers in that country will journey with fewer misgivings for their personal safety than they do in this land of freedom. Capt. Tyler estimates that the total number of passengers in the year 1873 was 455,272,000. Of these 160 were killed and 1,750 injured, or one in 2,845,450 killed, and one in 260,155 injured. Of the killed and injured, 40 were killed and 1,522 injured "by causes beyond their control," the remainder, presumably, being in a measure re-sponsible for their killing and wounding. The proportion of the killed is about equal to that of one rictim annually in the State of Illinois, and of he wounded about one man in St. Louis. Among the railroad employes the mortality was much greater. As a matter of course, the companies had withheld as many casualties as poss ble. The number of employes is given at 250, jured, giving an average of one in 323 employer silled, and one in 213 wounded. Altogether, there have been 247 accidents on railways calling for investigation, being one more than for the previous year. The accidents point to a need of improved signals, couplings, brakes, and axles; the more abundant use of the telegraph; the naintenance in high condition of the permanent way; and, above all, an improvement in the ection, training, and discipline of officers and servants. The recommendations apply as well to American roads as to those of Great Britain, and with more force, the last particularly.

The Kingdom of Heaven, a Spiritualistic pa per printed in Boston, which is made up almost exclusively from material furnished by the organisms in the spirit-world, like the Chicago Times, prints a long string of verses, purport ing to come from one of earth's great recently arrived in the spirit-world. That our readers may have some idea of the poetry written in that region, we append a few of the verses. The reader will observe that they are very similar to the stuff printed in the ne of the Times. It probably comes from th ame organisms :

Those owning rich sofas,
And golden-topped cane
Don't act as though looking
For Jesus again.

Their wives with broshas on-These proud millions
Tell of wants children
And nobody cares.

It is stamped on their faces,
That impress of scorn,
As though wishing those poor folks
Had never been born,

Whilst dressed in gay colors, Like blossoms in June, Some drink from gold gobiet, Some have pewter spoon;

Which angels will brighten,

Burpassing the gold one That's over the way. Little hesitation seems to be felt in Europe i edicting the removal of the Pope and the focus of Catholicism from the Vatican. It is even suggested that the Papal residence has been cl and that it will relinquish the Italian for the the future Rome. This minute spot in the Medi-terranean possesses an interest scarcely less powerful than that of Rome itself. Three thousand years ago the Phœnicians established themselves there; the Greeks and Romans in their day followed; and, following the current of time, the Vandals, Goths, Byzantines, and Arabs took possession. In more modern times, the Sicilian Normans controlled the island, and these gave way to the Knights theme of romance and poem. From their hands the island passed into those of Bonaparte, and then became a British possession. Though a small spot of ground, it is the most important small point in the Mediteranean. Its historic associations collipses even its strategic interest, and his Holiness will be upon ground almost as sacred as that of the Forum. It is an open question whether St. Peter ever went tol Rome ; is universally admitted that St. Paul performs a miracle at Melita, and an authenticated visit from one Apostle ought to be worth two possible visits of another.

The Polar expedition undertaken by the Austrian Government in the year 1871 has not yet resulted in anything more than the usual cry of lost ship. The Tegetthoff, the vessel dispatched o these inhospitable regions, was built express ly for the purpose, equipped with fuel and pro-visions for three years, manned and officered from the navy, and her crew picked from among the hardiest race in the world, natives of Dalmatia. The greatest care had been taken to sup-ply an additional quantity of food and fuel, which were concealed in a depot in the Barent Islands. On Aug. 21, 1872, the Tegetthoff and her tender separated, since which time no word has been received as to the fate of the former. Count Wilczek, the father of the expedition, supposes that the expedition spent two winters at Nova Zembia. Meanwhile the Russian Government has decided to equip an expedition, and the Foreign Office at Vienna has taken the matter up briskly. Letters have been sent to the Consular offices at Bergen Tromsoe, Christiansand, San Francisco, and Honolulu, to be distributed among the most trustworthy Captains who were about to seek the Polar Sea. It is expected that news will be re-ceived of the expedition in October or No-

There are, says Congressman Lawrence, Ohio, \$20,000,000 war claims, which he insingates, are fraudulent, pending before Congress. Many of these are test claims, and, if success. al, will be followed by many more. The judgents of the Court of Claims for 1873 amo to \$489,034. Under relief acts by Congress there was paid \$797,748. Mr. Lawrence says that the people and the press should be more vigily than they are in watching the non-patitical woof members of Congress. Such vigilary their part would deprive the "Loby" of members of Congress. of its power. Last year, on of the saims re ported against select for nearly \$1,000,000.

There were ether that met the same fate.
Fraudulent sims have been up sed with immense in sence.

f. B. Thorpe, writing in Ap bletons' Journal llustrates the unboun and grav .tude of Thurlow Weed by recording his magnar simity in keeping the brother of a young lady who much interested him when he was young, an' i whose family had been remarkable for their hospitality, in the New York Custom-House "for thirty years! The power of gratitude can ny farther go."

Buffalo complains that; the need of additional bridge accommodations at that point over the Niagara River is becoming daily more imperative. The present International Bridge has but one railroad track, and is controlled by the New York Central and Gs and Trunk Railroads. Other ads are entirely sat the mercy of these two, id the tolls levied at the bridge are both costly and verstions. The Commercial Advertiser points out the necessity very clearly, but urges the substitution of a tunnel for a bridge. Comfor perfumery and drinking purposes, besides a petent engineers have pronounced the tunneling "paste" signet-ring upon which is cut the royal of the hisgars , Biver perfectly feasible, and a

charter procured some years ago is still in a stence. It is probable, then very remote date the matter will again come be fore the public in a practical shape. The tunn project at Detroit has been virtually aba-but that at Buffaio may be more fortunal

GOAL MISCELLANY.

NOTES AND OPINION

To the People of the United States:
You will soon proceed to select your Repre or a new Congress,

We think you should send Republicans and Democrats to the next Congress. If you chesta deeds of the recent past, and would not see than to done; if you respect the present, and would not grace it; or if you have hope of the future, and

JOHN A. LOGAN,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
ZAGE. CHANDLER,
EIMON CAMERON,
POWELL CLAYTON, del.
BAYS of the Congression -The Boston Post says of the

A vicious currency, a a prohib ures increased by \$50,000,000 fo the Republican party, it is ready to a soon as the people give them fair nosi ground they ask to be continued in For a Government that must always by parties this is an original proposa merit which the Radudlour early beasts a session of is that it is not unwilling to aller in duct when it finds that the people will no learn a dure it. On that basis it amounts morely to please fing them and abusing their trust up to the limit of their endurance. The people are decidedly indicate to try another organization.

—The Indianapolis News, the Terre Hams Gazette, the Ligonier Banner, and other Indianapolis and the Indianapolis and Indianapolis and the Indianapolis and Indianapo

newspapers, repudiating all Indiana plat this year, keep at the head of their coi Illinois Call for the 26th of August Or and the Terre Haute Gazette says of it:

we believe the principles enuncisted in it is be sound and sensible, and we look with prids and lope to the contest that will be waged under than in our sister Commonwealth.

—The Massachusetts Republican leaden ecognize that their 75,000 majority is one. The following, from the Boston Jones as excited much remark :

The Democrats will nominate Mr. Geston; the happiblicans will nominate Mr. Talbot. There will be big run in the large cities. Geston will swe p Boston worcester, etc. When the back towns are assard from it will figure up about 10,000 to 12,000 plr rally for the Republican nominee. -The St. Paul Dispatch says of the situation

in Minnesota:

It becomes the Damocrats to be of carefully to the nominess this fall. We can my ake a clean sweet of State, Congress, and legislative thickets if we make a unique of the state of the s The Lawrence (Kan.) Republican-Journal says of the Illinois call for the 26th of August

convention:

We must say, Republ' can as we are, that there is more sound sense in the it platform upon the vital issue of the day than in as so other political interance is have listened to for some time. Such "Democray" would not be had for the country in large dees.

—In the First "lows District the nomination of McCrary (Republican) for Congress, does not take well, and the Keokuk Gate City, omitting MacCrary's name from the ticket inits columns. Mr. McCrary's name from the ticket inite says of his romination:
We want to get a little farther away from the time of
it before making any special comments upon it.
It is still bolieved, on the assurance of the fol-

lowing letter, that Mr. McCrary will withdraw;

It is still obleved, on the assurance of the following letter, that Mr. McCrary will withdraw:

Excour. Iowa, July 31, 1812.

Dama Sin: It is removed that some of my friends intend to present my name in the coming Congressional Convention, as a compromise in case of a lee! I wish to say to you, as I have repeatedly said to others, that I have not consented nor authorized any one to use my name, and I cannot do so. However willing I might be to make any necessary personal sacrifice for the good of the Republican cause, I cannot and will not permit my name to be used as against any gentleman who has entered the contest as a candidate, upon the faith of my public withdigwal, and no true friend of mine will seek to place me in such as attitude. Very truly yours, Genore W. McCrart.

—Back-pay Congressmen are having a lively time.

—The popular memory on this subject is quite lively. Even the Beecher scandal will not serve to eclipse it.—Omaha Bee.

—The members of the Forty-second Congress who sneered at the "how!" raised about the "back-pay steal" must feel satisfied that the journals correctly represented public opinion.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

—Verily, the way of the salary-grabber is hard and thorny. Here is Congressman Conger, of the Seventh Michigan District, in a fair way of having his political life brought to a saides and melancholy end.—New York Tribune.

—The Republican party of this district, by rynominating Mr. Cannon, will approve the salary year, and took the money, 625 a mor'in, for nine months before entering upon the duties of his office, and as he voted to increase his salary considerably above what he astread; to work for.

his office, and as he voted to increase his salary considerably above what he agreed to work for. However, the politicians propose, but the people dispose.—Danville (Ill.) Actes.

—The Republicans of this directive who are disgusted with the nomination of Mr. Dunnell should understand that Depublicanism, whatever it once was, is now salary-grabing; that Mr. Dünnell is Republicanism in every practical and just sense, and that in voting for him they will be giving their approval to a measure which is found to be such a load to the Republican party that the party leaders are trying to also from is found to be such a load to the Republican par-ty that the party leaders are trying to slip from under it less it crush them.—Austin (Minn.)

under it see a Register.
Register.
—It is not men, but victory, that Republicans should labor for.—Chicago Journal.

That is an idea it seems almost impossible to make some of the Republicans, or Regulation editors, of this Congressional District comprehend.—December Gazette.

Broom no cate in this a larger crobefore. On early from msual, Axamon, out lighter 15 bushes will average and only no erroe; other

amanally go manally go as a large as a large

some of the Republicans, or Republican editors, of this Congressional District comprehend.—December Gazetts.

A party has sunk pretty low when its organs will unblushingly avow their regard for the spoils without respect to the sind of men who are to do the legislation of the country.—Ausertine (Id.) Tribune.

—"Look to the record of our party." how Republican tanatics. Well, look! Credit Robblier, salary-grabbing, land-stealing, District of Columbia rings, Sanborn contracts, class. her lation for railroad monopolies, bank corrations, ocean steamship companies, and? for mongers' combinations, wanton attacks upon the public press, high State and local to see an only a few of the "glittering generality as in long list of misdeeds with which the one accountable, upon which its platforms is pressed accountable, upon which its platforms is its press and its public men are silent and about which cort of talk.—Reuseciere (Ind.) Under the Republican party is respectively in the continuation of the macciant who, yould continue a comploy clerks tost defrant his constomers?—Jerminstown of the same as the mental to the macciant who, yould continue a comploy clerks tost defrant his constomers?—Jerminstown of the macciant who, yould continue a comploy clerks tost defrant his constomers?—Jerminstown of the contract of the appointment and think of the macciant who, yould continue a comploy clerks tost defrant his constomers?—Jerminstown of the contract of the supplication of the contract of the supplication of the su

y some to be so corrupting in its tendencies at to have impaired the vital principles of our virous systems of religious instruction, and in a great degree also the usefulness of the Church in the United States.—Centralia (III)

-There is no use denying oratte guise the fact that there is a spirit of discontent pervading all existing parties and selection among the mass of intelligent citizens to elevate the standard of state and National politics.—South Kasan Indiana.

-What prospect has a Government for perpet-ty which the people despise? How can the what prospect has a Government or what prospect has a Government? What is there to raily the people against either external or internal the ger, when they have no Government which they think worth sawing? Is not general disgust with the Government the always ready opportunity for the coming man on horseback?—Omerican

-Take the last or any se separate the sound from the sense, from the wheat, the bosh, the bluster, comb, from the wise, the necessary, a icent legislation, and see what you wleft. The tedious session is mainly of in local, partisan, superfluons, and milegislation, while the necessary legisconversed unto an omnutus tall, and some years ago is still in ex-robable, therefore, that at no the matter will again come be-a practical shape. The tunnel t has been virtually abandoned. may be more fortunate. S AND OPINION.

per Banner, and other Indiana liating all Indiana platforms of the head of their columns The e 26th of August Convention,

insetts Republican leaders heir 75,000 majority is forever, ring, from the Boston Journal,

Disputch says of the situation

We can not ske a clean sweep of legislative tickets if we make a clean sweep of feandidate. The victory is in our ow it awa. 7

(Kan .) Republican-Journal

s call for the 26th of August

the country in large doses, own District the nomination of dican) for Congress, does not is Keckuk Gate - City, omitting

Mr. McCrary will withdraw:

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s of the Forty-second Congress
the "how!" raised about the
must feel satisfied that the
represented public opinion.—
idl Adcertiser.
way of the salary-grabber is.
Here is Congressman Conger,
fieldigan District, in a fair way
litical life brought to a sudden
ad.—New York Tribune.
an party of this district, by ryannon, will approve the salaryved it in his Catim speec', last
is money, \$625 a mon', hor

what he agreed to work for ticians propose, but the people (Ill.) Acros.

ans of this district who are disnomination of Mr. Dunnell d. that Depublicanism, whatis now salary-grabbing; that

publicanism in every practical d that in voting for him they approval to a measure which a load to the Republican pareaders are trying to slip from crush them.—Austin (Minn.)

k pretty low when its organs to avow their regard for the peet to the kind of men who ation of the country.—Musca-

record of our party," how? s.; Well, look! Credit Mobing, land-stealing, District of among contracts, class hege demons wanton attacks upon its least wanton which its least wanton which its least wanton which its least wanton which its place of about which its place of his least wanton which its least wanton who want who want who would continue to for the purpose of securing networks which its lower than the control the appointment of Assessors, which gives him entitled friend in every combine by self-interest and ready set him in pulling wires for whele (IU.) Register.

In that the entire system of enting in this country is foully detail to be purified by a moral effective. Indeed, it is thought corrupting to its tendencies as the vital principles of our varieties out the state.—Centralia (IU.) sedenying orattempting to disagrees and courses and control or control the principles of our varieties of the Christian Indeed States.—Centralia (IU.)

thas a Government for perpeteople despise? How can the lotism exist without respect for What is there to rally the ither external or internal dangue no Government which they g? Is not general disgust with the always ready opportunity in oil horseback?—Cincinnati

e from the ticket inits

te Gazette says of it :

Inited States: seeed to select your Repres nould send Republicans and not set Congress. If you cherish the past, and would not see them me the present, and would not dishave hope of the future, and would no urge you to send Republicans, to the next Congress, Jack. CHANDLER, ELMON CAMERON, POWELL CHAYDEN, et al.

Post says of the Congressional cost:

CROP REPORTS.

Special Telegrams from Illinois.

Iowa, and Kansas,

and, or at least one-fourth. The oais crop is a good as the average, the straw being short, but the grain well filled.

CENTRALIA, Il., Aug. 9.—Oat crop very short, emed by drought and delay of sowing; yield should one-fourth of a crop. Corn very good, the occasional ravages of chind-bugs; will pell probably three-fourths of a crop.

STELING, Ill., Aug. 9.—The oat harvest is ore, and will average about two-thirds of a crop. The continued dry weather is effecting the concrop-quite seriously. The stand is good, but at the best there cannot be over three-forths of an average crop. Very little rain for sets past.

HILLSOBO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Corn in the county looking very well, with prospects for a good crop, except in some fields where the chinch-bugs have been; but the damage done by them a very slight. Oats, about half a crop raised, but the quality is very good.

BROOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 9.—The crop of hay the heavy and fine, which is most fortunate, as gatures are now burned bare and brown, and allows the county farmers are feeding stock. Oats and wheat average only middling crops, but fine in quality. Corn will not average more than a third of a crop; much of it will not be cit, as it will not pay for gathering.

SEEJAVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—The recent rains in this county have increased the prospects of corn, and it is thought there will be more than a average crop. Oats are light. Wheat and typhas yielded a larger crop this year than for many previous years.

many previous years.

Lisartz, Ill., Aug. 9.—From the testimony of summons farmers and others, it appears that com and potatoes throughout Lasalie County have suffered greatly from drought, and that there will be scarcely half a crop of the former, and less than that of the latter, Oats are a fair terms of the company of the former, and company of the former of the fo

less than that of the latter, Oats are a fair swrage crop, and exceedingly heavy. Pasturage to sery short, and in many localities farmers are unpelled to feed their cattle on corn-stalks.

**TRIFFORT, Ill., Aug. 9.—Oats, light crop; 1 to 5 bushels to the acro. Corn will be a not up. Wheat light. Barley good. hir ca. 108, Ill., Aug. 9.—The corn crop in this latter to be the largest ever prosection; 1 to acrop will not average more than dined. Th. 4 grop. half the usua. Ill., Aug. 9.—Corn and oats margnersvills.

mark winises to be the largest ever prosection 1. on terop will not average more than
decal. The onterop was the case two weeks, and will be
an average crop. On.

Jacronylle, Ill.,

Large 9.—The chinch-bugs
disjoing counties early the season, but good
mas have fallen the past that season, but good
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mas have fallen the past the season, but good
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mas have fallen the past the season, but good
mas have fallen the past
that fields of that cereal
the most in this part of
the state. The oats crop ha the season
that the most
defit but little damage.

Livilett, Ill., Aug. 9.—Con thalf-crop;
mas short; straw, two-thirds yield;
the continued drought for the past of
the season but good
far good.

Firster County, Ill., Aug. 9.—Con thalf-crop;
mas short; straw, two-thirds yield;
the continued drought for the past of
the season but average yiel. The chinchlag did thut little damage.

Livilett have been barvested,
the season but good
far good.

Firster County, Ill., Aug. 5.—We are now, as
lying, having a splendid rain,—the fire the since
bell the drought for the past of
the season but good
the bop this rain will bring it out. I atte
that is nearly all threshed; the crop is about
the average. Hay good. Weather cool.

Are 6.—It rained last night, and also this
boring; and we think our corn-crop saved.
It is attll cloudy, with prospects for more rake.

Wester very cool.

Strumerield, Ill., Aug. 9.—The condition of
the corn crop through this section of the State
unever better. With the exception of a short
unever better.

a some cop through this section of the State some cop through this section of a short reight, which did not injure corn in this section, a season has been fine. Nothing in the ordiary course of nature could in jure or prevent corn from maturing now. The larger part of it is almost safe from frost. The crops will be above the average yield, and, considering the larger tradith planted this year than for saveral years before, the prospect for an abundance of corn is assured. The oat crop was harvested for the most part in good order, though the yield was sarcely a half crop and of inferior quality.

BLOOKTIELD, Is., Aug. 9.—The prospects for cats in this section of country is very good, and a larger crop will be harvested here than ever before. Corn is very good, and, unless killed by early frosts, there will be a larger crop than

ANABOSA, Ia., Aug. 9.—The wheat crop turns out lighter than last year, yielding from 10 to 15 bashels to the acre. Oats look well, but will average less than last year. Corn looks well, and only needs a good rain to make a splendid may; otherwise it will be medium. Weather

and only needs a good rain to make a splendid mo; otherwise it will be medium. Weather rep dry; need rain badly.

McGirkoo, Ia, Aug. 9.—Advices from grain mo and farmers report all crops in good condition. Wheat in some sections has been descriped by grasshoppers, though it is confined to also conties in lowa and Minnesota. Corn who looks extremely fine and promises well. It was a substant of the confined to a section of the confined to the confin

There, Werker, Ia., Aug. 9.—Corn and oats thur, Werker, Ia., Aug. 9.—Corn and oats the trib. Let flook well, and there will be about a strenge of the floor of the strenge of the strenge

or any session of Congress and of from the sense, the chaff he bosh, the bluster, the buries, the necessary, and benefand see what you will have a sees on is mainly consumed superfluons, and mischievous the necessary legislation is an omnibus bill, and which is senith hour, generally without and under circumstances of the dindecorum, disgraceful to country. The evil we have this real and apparent, and it is increasing, and ought to be other things being equal, we arry that goes for less governonomy in its administration.

50.to 60 bushels to the acre, and the oat crop is unusually large, about 40 bushels to the acre. The same may be said of these crops throughout the State, while the wheat will not yield as much as was anticipated a mouth ago. It is safe to say that the crop throughout the State will not average more than 12 to 15 bushels, but the quality is more than unusually good.

CRIME.

A St. Louis Abortionist.

A St. Louis Abortionist.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Developments made to-day go far to show that St. Louis has an abortionist probably not second in her atrodities to Rozenweig. of New York. Julia Fartmyer, living at No. 1817 Morgan street, was arrested on the charge of producing an abortion upon the person of a negro girl and a white girl, within the past forty-eight hours. The negro girl died at the house on Saturday night, and her sudden death induced an investigation. In the stove, in the midwife's hovel, were found the skull and bones of a six months' fetus, and in another portion of the Mouse was found the corpus of a white infant, to which a white girl in charge of the midwife had given birth. The midwife was arrested and the police took possession of the premises, sending the white girl to the City Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body of the negro woman and of the white fetus to-day. It is thought by the police that several prominent physicians of the city, as well as a number of well-known citizens, are implicated, and the developments of the inquest are anxiously looked for.

Satlor Murdered at Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—Thomas Strong, mate of the ship Pride of the Port, which arrived yesterday from Boston, was arrested last night for the murder of a sailor named Antoni Spaniole, by knocking him from the forecross-trees to the deck, when twelve days from San Prancisco.

Burglary and Murder. Mansfield, O., Aug. 9.—About daylight this morning, John Maguire discovered a burglar in his room attempting to remove his pants from under his pillow. Maguire sprang up and grappled with the burglar, and in the meice the latter shot the former, the ball passing through his lungs and producing, it is thought, a fatal wound. The burglar escaped, shoeless and hatless, but it is thought he will soon be taken. He is unknown.

Murder in Tennessee

Murder in Tennessee.

MENPHS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Last night, A. C. Y.
Burton, colored candidate for the Legislature,
was shot and mortally wounded at Braden's Station, on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, by
some unknown person, which caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity.

A riot was feared, but at last accounts all was

Killed in a Base Ball Wrangle. Pronta, Id., Aug. 9.—4 boy named Riebm killed a companion named Berry in an altercation over a game of base ball here to-day. Riehm surrendered himself immediately, and is now in

Lynching of Horse-Thieves in Kan-

Lynching of Horse-Thieves in Kansas.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Record.

John G. Davis, Sheriff of Sumner County, with nme citizens as his posse, chased a party of horse-theeves six days, having but two meals and a roasted jack-rabbit to eat during the whole chase. They recaptured a number of mules and horses, with a wagon containing provisions; but the thieves qot lost in the sand-hills. Immediately upon their return to Wellington the Sheriff, with a posse of 150 men, besieged Caldwell, and arrested half-a-dozen more suspected parties. These had a preliminary examination, and all but three were discharged. The three men held were L. B. Hasbrouck, W. D. Brooks, and Charles Smith. They were all taken out of jail and hung.

IHE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER. Washinoron, D. C., Aug. 9.—Probabilities.— Over the Upper Lake Region, falling barometer, higher temperature, east and south winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6:58 a. m. 29.96 70 71 8. W., fresh. Clear, 11:18 a. m. 29.92 84 72 W., fresh. Fair, 2:09 p. m. 29.86 85 49 8. E., fresh. Fair, 3:55 p. m. 29.84 81 52 E., fresh. Fair, 0:00 p. m. 29.78 77 57 W., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. 29.73 76 57 8., gentle. Threating, Maximum thermometer, 85.
Minimum thermometer, 85.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10—1 a. m.
Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather.

Breckenr'ge	29.68	71 S. E., light.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.96	74 S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.73	76 S., gentle	Threatenin
Cleveland	29.87	68 S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	78 W., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	79 S., fresh.	66 Clear.
Davenport.	29.72	79 N. E., fresh.	66 Clear.
Dervei.	29.64	73 S., fresh.	66 Clear.
Detroit.	29.64	73 S., fresh.	64 Clear.
Detroit.	29.64	73 S., fresh.	64 Clear.
Duluth.	29.74	67 Calm.	1.22 Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.83	87 S., gentle	Fair.
Leavenw 'th 29.68	88 S., fresh.	Clear.	
Clear.	29.81	75 S., gentle	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.81	71 S., gentle	Gloudy.
Ornah	29.58	28 S., fresh.	Clear.
To. edo.	30.00	74 S., fresh.	Clear.
Clear.	Cle		

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

unal amount sown: rains came in time to the group will mature without further law of the group will be group will be group to the group except mail portion which was planted early, and prospect of very heavy crop, except will be group to the group to the group will be group will be

WASHINGTON.

The White and Colored Mixed School System to Be Adopted.

The Prospects of the Corn and Oat Crops for This Year.

Thinose.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The mania for naming so-called available candidates for President and Vice-President in 1876 has extended to Washington City. Some enthusiastic individual got himself prominently into print here to-day, and to add to the already long list, the names of Gen, Sherman, as Democratic candidate, for President, and Gen. Jordan, for Vice-President, were proposed. Another suggests Gen. Bristow as the man for the people.

TREASURY OFFICER TO BE REMOVED. TREASURY OFFICER TO BE REMOVED.

A report is in circulation here that H. B.
James, Chief of the Custom Bureau of the Treasury Department, is soon to be removed, and that Blodgett, at present Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphis, will succeed to the office. James is an efficient officer, but it to may that he, too, must go with the rest of the co-called Treasury ring, which it is the expressed to puse of Secretary Bristow to weed out.

WEST POINTERS TO BE EXAMINED.

A board of officers has been designated by the Secretary of War, to meet in this city Sept. 15, to examine West Point graduates who have been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

elected for appointment as Second Lieut

can be considerably and used violent, vulgar, and profane language too indecent to repeat. He was soon arrested and locked up in the Station-House.

The callet Lead and Zine Mining Company, of Chicago, filed a certificate of organization at Springfield, on Saturday.

Lead to Rocked \$1,218,469 of revenue.

—The Callet Lead and Zine Mining Company, of Chicago, filed a certificate of organization at Springfield, on Saturday.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

—On Friday evening last two respectable young ladies of Rockford, one of them the daughter of one of the city Aldermen, were grossly insuited by a drunken Swede named C. Colson. The drunken brute selzed one of them, tore her clothes considerably, and used violent, vulgar, and profane language too indecent to repeat. He was soon arrested and locked up in the Station-House. On Saturday morning he was taken before the Police Court and fined heavily on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The young ladies whom he had so grossly assaulted begged not to be brought into court as witnesses, and were excused from appearing, or his punishment would have been much heavier.

—Michael Byrne received over 5,000 bushels of corn at his warehouse in LaSalle on Saturday, for which he paid 60 cents per bushel, a cent and a-half more than was offered in Peru.

—The corner-stone of the new building which is being erected for school purposes by the St. Boniface Church, of Quincy, was laid with imposing ceremonies yesterday. The grounds on

society, they being the most proficient.

MIGHIGAN.

Three prisoners confined in the Monroe County Jail, awaiting trial for forgery, horse-stealing, and shooting with intent to kill, made their escape on Friday night by digging through the wall of the water-closet, after removing a portion of the floor. Another prisoner, who was aware of the preparations, was prevented from informing the Sheriff by threats upon his life. He was in for some minor offense and did not care to leave. The absence of the prisoners was not discovered until the Warden was making his usual rounds of the cells on Saturday morning. It is supposed that the fugitives have gone to Cansda, though no trace of them has been obtained.

obtained.

A boy 10 years of age, son of George N.

Potter, founder of Pottersville, on the Chicago
& Lake Huron Railroad, was drowned in Grand
River, at Grand Ledge, on Friday afternoop.

He was there with a pionic party. The sad
occurrence cast a gloom over the whole community.

munity.

—A highway robbery occurred 3 miles from Vicksburg, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, on Friday last. A man was on his way from South Bend to Bellevue in a buggy, and was followed by three men, who represented that they were in pursuit of horse-thieves, and were helped on their way by officers and citizens. The robbers presented revolvers, and made him deliver \$100.

—The initiatory steps for forming a Womans' Suffrage Association was taken at Preston's Hall

Suffrage Association was taken at Preston's Hall in St. Joseph Saturday night last, followed by an address delivered by Miss Matilda Hindman,

in St. Joseph Saturday night last, followed by an address delivered by Miss Matidia Hindman, of Pittsburg.

—William J. Cushway, jeweler, and Buckby & Marchant, hardware merchants, of Ludington, have failed.

INDIANA.

John Inskep, an old man 70 years of age, while staggering along the streets of Newcastle, Ind., under the influence of liquor, on Saturday afternoon, stumbled down a basement stairway, crushing his skull, causing death in two hours.

—On Saturday, at Geneva, Ind., a barn owned by Jacob Hobaker was struck by lightning and burned, together with its contents, consisting of 1,100 bushels of grain, 15 tons of hay, and one horse. Loes, \$5,000. No insurance.

—At Maysvile, in Allen County, one of the most frightful accidents ever recorded occurred on Friday evening. A man named Theodore Pattee, while standing on a threshing-machine in full operation, was caught in the belt and revolved rapidly around. His genital organs, with large portions of the surrounding flesh, were torn entirely from his body. He was removed to his bed where he has lain in intense suffering. He is fearfully lacerated and there is no hope of saving his life, if indeed he is not already dead.

—A stranger named George Eskipp was killed at Newcastle yesterday by falling over a steep wall. He was about 60 years old, with a gray mustache, and a large sear above his left eye.

Iowa.

Two little boys in afacion Township, Wash-

Two little boys in Marion Township, Wash Two little boys in afarion Township, Washington County, went out to drive up the cows, the other evening. They had been forbidden to co into the creek; but, coming to a nice swimming-hole, the temptation was too strong, and they went in. One of them got into deep water and was drowned. His dempanion went home, but said nothing about the circumstance until after the clothes of the missing boy were found on the bank of the creek. The drowned boy was about 10 years old, and a son of John Park.

The crops in Washington County are splendid. The Grange organization in that county is very strong. Its County Council has made arrangements for the erection of a large warehouse for the sale of farm-machinery and other

goods by sample. An agent will be put in charge, and any farmer desiring to purchase an implement can select the kind he wants, when the agent will order it direct from the manufacturer at the lowest obtainable rates. Farmers may purchase groceries, stoves, &c., in the same way.

—A Teachers' Normal Institute is in session at Washington, under the direct management of Miss Clara Harris, County Superintendent, Upwards of ninety teachers are in attendance, two-thirds of whom are ladies. Compstent normal instructors are employed; among whom are Dr. Hurd, of Aurora, Ill., Reading and Grammar; Dr. W. Lewis, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; A. Stevens, History and Geography Mrs. Crays, Philosophy and Algebra; J. A. Thompson, Chirography. The Institute will last four weeks, and is the first in Washington County under the law of last winter's Legislature requiring such Institutes to be held annually in every conety in the State. The Board of Supervisors appropriated \$1 from the County Treasury for each teacher in attendance, to help defray the expenses. Each teacher is also required to contribute \$1. Miss Harris was elected Superintendent last fall by the Anti-Monopoly party, and she makes an excellent officer.

—The finishing touches are being put on the Washington Academy, at Washington,—a fine brick edifice, erected close to the public square, at a cost of about \$20,000.

—The disease which proved so fatal to the horses and cattle of Green Bay, Ia., has been checked, and but few have died since the last report to The Tarbuxe. Water from the humerous stagnant ponds has been analyzed, and found to contain animalcules, which caused the disease. Horses and cattle that had drank of this water would become stiff, and have no disposition to move, while a continual quivering of the muscles was noticed. This would last nearly two days, when the limbs of the animals affected would become paralyzed, causing them to lie do wo, and in a few hours they would die. All the stock have been removed from the vicinity of these pouds, and th

cossive dispatches. The circular was suppressed by the police, but not until its faise story had spread all over the city.

—Letters received in St. Paul state that Clarke, of Manitoba, is preparing to make a claim against the United States for \$50,000 damages on account of Mike Hoy's assaults in St. Paul.

OHIO.

A singular spontaneous ignition of chloride of potash and tonic acid, took place on Saturday in the office of Dr. Meisse, at Chillicothe, O., which, but for its timely discovery, would have destroyed probably an entire block of stores in the very heart of the city. The chemicals were kept in separate papers and in a close drawer.

—John Shannahan, a section hand on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Newark, while working at the depot Saturday afternoon, was struck by a train while backing and instantly killed. Three others were slightly injured. There was a train on another track going in the opposite direction whose noise prevented them from hearing the train that struck them.

—The Grangers of Clinton and the adjoining counties held, on Saturday, the largest meeting that has assembled in Wilmington for many years. The different organizations came by delegations, and their united strength took an hour to pass the Court-House Square. Fully 800 vehicles were in procession, besides numerous persons who would not fall in. The meeting was held at the Fair Grounds, and in the afternoon it was estimated that fully 10,000 people were present. The Hon. J. N. Oren was President of the day. Speeches were made by Grand Masters Ellis, of the Ohio State Grange; Gen. A. Saunders Piatt, of Machicheek, O.; and the Ron. J. Q. Smith, M. C. of the Third Ohio District.

Hon. J. Q. Smith, M. C. of the Third Ohio District.

WISCONSIN.

The notorious Ted Burns, who committed an outrage on an aged woman in Oshkosh last week, was arrested near Shiocton last week, and brought to Oshkosh on Saturday.

—Mary Spiegler, the girl who is charged with producing the manifestations at the Giddings boarding-house in Milwaukee, who was beaten severely by her father Saturday night, attempted to commit suicide, and was rescued with difficulty. The Giddings family would not allow her to stop in the house, and she slept at her father's. Yesterday Mrs. Giddings sent over some victuals to the Spieglers, and the girl returned with the empty plate. Directly she entered the kitchen, the kettle tumbled off the stove and was broken to pieces, she being several feet from it. She was hastily turned out of doors before the remaining household goods should be smashed.

RELIGIOUS.

Seventh-Day Adventists' Camp-Meet Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Methael Byrne received over 5,000 bushels of corn at his warchouse in Lasalle on Saturday, for which he paid 60 cents per bushel, a cent and a-haif more than was offered in Peru.

—The corner-stone of the new building which is being erected for school purposes by the St.

Boniface Church, of Quincy, was laid with imposing ceremonics yesterday. The grounds on which the edifice is being erected, which are located in a central part of the city, were purchased about two years ago for \$50,000. The building will cost about \$25,000.

—The Joliet Turnerein Society gave a picnic at the gaounds of the Joliet Sharp-shooters' Association, yesterday. There were present about of skill in turning, and prizes were awarded. The Aurora Turners were represented by fifty members. Dancing was the principal portion of the amneement. The prizes for turning were tawarded principally to members of the Joliet society, they being the most proficient.

Three prisoners confined in the Monroe County Jail, awaiting trial for forgery, horseled their escape on Friday night by digging through in the wall of the water-closet, after removing a portion of the floor. Another prisoner, who was aware of the preparations, was prevented from informing the Sheriff by threats upon his life. He was in for some minor offense and did not care to leave. The absence of the prisoners was not discovered until the Warden was making the submit of the main forming the Sheriff by threats upon his life. He was in for some minor offense and did not care to leave. The absence of the prisoners was not discovered until the Warden was making the submit of the main for minor offense and did not care to leave. The absence of them has been obtained.

—A boy 10 years of age, son of George N.

The National Sunday-School Assembly.

Fairfoint, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Saturday was Children's Day at the Sunday-School Assembly, and an audience of 5,000 people met in the auditorium. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. S. Ostrauder, of New Jersey. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Willing, of Illinois, and the Rev. Mr. Crafts, of New Hampshire. Frank Beard gave the children a caricature lecture, which was enthusiastically received by both old and young. In the evening Prof. W. H. Perine gave a lecture of two hours on "Syria and Palestine," illustrated by his panorama.

To-day has been quiet, no boais being allowed to land at the dooks. The Assembly was held at 9 o'clock, under the superintendency of Prof. P. G. Gillet, of Illinois. One thousand persons attended this service, and it was a magnificent success. The Rev. F. H. Marling, of Canada, preached at 11 o'clock. This afternoon a platform-meeting was held by the Rev. Isaac Prost, of Ohie; the Rev. Dr. Ives, of New York; Dr. Chapin, of Wisconsin, and the Hon. H. P. Haven, of Connecticut. To-night a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. C. Walling. The National Sunday-School Assem FIRES.

Montreal Loses a Quarter of a Million Montreal Loses a Quarter of a Million
Dollars.

Montreal, Ang. 9.—The most destructive fire
known in Montreal for years broke out this
morning in Henderson's saw-mill, on the
canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and
about \$250,000 worth of property was
destroyed. One life was lost. The
fire originated near the engine-room, and
spread rapidly across the street to a new flourshed, 900 feet long, on St. Joseph Basin, which
was destroyed. The flames then communicated
to the steamer York, late the Huron, a partially
completed dredge belonging to the Harbor Commissioners, and an empty barge, the Davis, all
of which were destroyed. Forty piles of lumber were also burned.

At Memphis, Tenn.

At Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 9.—About 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the cellar of the wholesale dry-goods house of W. R. Moore & Co., 15 Union street. When discovered, the fire had burned up through the floor, destroying the office and a large amount of goods. The loss by fire and water, principally the latter, will reach \$50,000, covered by an insurance of \$60,000, about equally divided between the Ætna, Hartford, and Phenix Companies. The goods of Allison Brothers, wholesale hardware dealers, next door, were also damaged by water to the extent of \$5,000; insured in local companies.

OBITUARY. Hupson, N. Y., Aug. 9.—John Stanfon Gould, the scientist, died last night in this city of congestion of the lungs, in his 63d year.

New York, Aug. 9.—John T. Tully, a well-known detective of this city, died yesterday. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION.

Gold Discovered in Abundance Among the Black Hills.

A Glowing Description of the Country Traversed.

New York, Aug 9 -The Tribune corresp

ent with the Black Hills Expedition sends the

ent with the Black Hills Expedition sends the following by special scout to Ft. Laramie:

HD. Qas. BL'x Hills Exp's, 8; Miles S. E. or)

HARMET'S PEAR, D. T., Aug. 2, 1874.

The country which the expedition has traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in the United States. Indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient; quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers cannot be determined without further exploration, but the geological characteristics of the country, the researches of our prospecters, and all the indications point to valuable fields. So far, we have obtained surface gold alone. Our miners hope yet to find a good quartz lead. The expiration of the Sioux treaty will open to settlement a beautiful and highly-productive area of country, hithertoentirely unknown. Grass, water, and timber of several varieties are found in abundance, and all of excellent quality; small fruits abound; game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle-raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida; it may prove to be a new Eldorado. The command is in good health, and explorations are being rapidly conducted.

POLITICAL.

Western County Conventions. LOGAN COUNTY, ILL.—ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Anti-Monopolists held their County Convention at the Court House in this city this afternoon. The attendance was nothing to boast of. They nominated John A. Critchfield for Sheriff, C. D. McCauley for Coro-

Critchfield for Sheriff, C. D. McCauley for Coroner, and appointed delegates to attend the Congressional Convention.

FORTER COUNTY, IND.—REPUBLICAN.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. S.—The Republican County Convention, in session to-day, placed in nomination the following ticket: Representative, Hon. Theophilus Crumpacker; Auditor, R. Bell, Jr.; Clerk, B. P. Wells! Sheriff, B. P. Jones; Treasurer, Elias Axe; Recorder, T. P. Shepherd: Commissioner, Third District, S. P. Robbins; Surveyor, Myron Campbell; Coroner, Dr. W. C. Paramore.

veyor, Myron Campbell; Coroner, Dr. W. C. Paramore.

FOLK COUNTY, IA.—ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

Special Dimatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Drs Mornes, Ia., Aug. 8.—The Polk County Anti-Monopolists held their Convention to-day, All the townships in the county were fully represented. J. M. Walker was nominated for Clerk of the District Court, and Warren Sovereign for County Recorder. A Donde delegation was selected to the Congressional Convention, and a delegation to the Judicial Convention was also chosen. No instructions were given to either delegation.

There is a good deal of speculation about the coming man, and the chances are fint some farmer not yet named will be selected.

The Convention proceedings were very harmonious, and a general feeling of hope was expressed for the success of the Anti-Monopoly ticket.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTE, ILL.—INDEPENDENT REFORM.

ticket.

CHAMPAION COUNTY, H.L.—INDEPENDENT REFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAION, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Independent
Reformers held a Convention in Urbana yesterday, to nominate candidates for county officers.

After several ballotings, Mr. A. M. Faulley was nominated for Sheriff, and Wallace Silvers for Coroner.

The Louisiana Republicaus.

New Obleans, La., Ang. 8.—in the Republicans State Convention, among the resolutions reported this morning by the Committee on Resolutions was the following:

5. That duty and sound policy slike constrain us to nominate and support for office name but men of known honesty and capacity, and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a represent to the party, shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

The recolutions indo use the State Administration for pursuing a right course while contending with an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad; denounce violence and attempts to bring about a conflict of races, and pledge the party to give a fair election and to reduce the expenditures.

Antonio Dubuciet, present meumbent, was nominated for State Treasurer by a large majority. There were more votes cast than there were ity. There were more votes cast than there were delegates present, but on motion of Frank Morey, the opposing candidate, the nomination was made unanimous,—an unexpected victory of the Casey-Pinchback faction over the Kellogg, Packard & Co. The Convention adjourned sine die. The closing proceedings were apparently more orderly and harmonious. It is understood the nominations will receive the united support of the party. C. S. Nash, colored, of St. Landey, was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District.

Republican Primary Meeting of Rock Republican Primary Meeting of Rock Island.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Republican primary meeting in this county this afternoon and evening resulted in a large majority for Judge Lynde, of Rock Island, as candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. Returns received give him more than two-thirds of the delegates to the County Convention from this county. John B. Hawley, the present Representative, has not carried a single town as far as heard from. The contest was alive and spirited, and the result is largely owing to the well-known integrity and personal popularity of Judge Lynde.

Prospects in Garfield's District.

Prospects in Garfield's District. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—Partial returns from primary meetings in the Nineteenth Congression-al District to elect delegates to the Congression-al Convention, to be held at Painesville, O., Aug. 18, show a large majority in favor of the reno nation of Gen. Gartield.

The New Party in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Ang. 9.—Meetings were held in the different wards of the city last night to elect delegates to the People's County Convention, to be held at Turners' Hall to-morrow, to choose delegates to the People's State Convention, to be held in Jefferson City, Sept. 2. Some meetings were very well attended, and others slimly. The delegates elected shown a fair proportion of Republicans, Liberal, Republicans, and Democrats. The meetings in the German wards was most numerously attended, and it is claimed that the Germans generally, especially those Liberals who have, forstwo or three years past, acted with the Democrat, this movement a hearty support. The Democrat, this movement a hearty support. The Democrat, this moving, expressed much encouragement at the result of the meetings; the Globe ridculed and condemned them; the Times' denounced them as failures and fizzles; and the Republican made no mention of them. The New Party in Missouri.

Gen. Garfield's Prospects for Renom-

Gen. Garfield's Prospects for Renomination.

Special Dispotch to The Chiesco Tribune.

CLEYELAND, O., Aug. 9.—Caucuses for the Congressional Nominating Convention here were held Saturday night throughout the Nineteenth Ohio District. The district includes five counties,—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, and Portage,—and has been represented in Congress since 1884 by Gen. J. A. Garfield, the present Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. A bitter fight has been made for years past against Garfield by a small clique of lawyers and others, ambitions to occupy his place. During the past year this opposition, taking advantage of the Credit Mobilier, the DeGolyer pavement contract, and other troublesome mistakes, has been exceptionally determined and bitter. The opposition has been confident of defeating Garfield's renomination, the leading aspirant for the succession being L. C. Jones, a lawyer, of Trumbull County, and at present a member of the State Senate. The caucuses of Saturday night were a Waterloo defeat for the opposition. A special to the Leader, up to 10 p. m., shows that Garfield has 50 delegates to 17 opposed, and his lead increasing with each additional report. His renomination on Thursday next by acclamation is inevitable. At his last election, two years ago, Garfield had a majority of 10,385. This will doubtless be reduced this fall, but his election by a strong majority is certain.

Michigan Politics.
Correspondence of The Cheego Tribune.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Aug. 7.—The Beform Convention held at Lansing was one of great significance.
Many Liberal Republicans, desirous of uniting all the elements of opposition to the dominast party, determined to take such action preceding the regular Democratic Convention as would indicate the commen ground upon which the different interests must unite. The platform adout-

ed at Lansing is substantially the one on which we all expect to carry the Gubernatorial canvass this fall. From our standpoint, it seems highly probable that the Hon. John, Cook will be the candidate of the Reformers, Liberals, and Democrats for Governor. Mr. Cook is at present a State Sensior; was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William Stoddard, who committed suicide. Mr. Cook had a majority of over 100 in the district, notwithstanding the usual Republican majority is about 3,000. His Republican competitor was the Hon. Henry Huff, a worthy, popular, and bonorable man. Mr. Cook, in the early history of the State, was an active leader of the Democracy, and was always regarded as eminently able and honest. He is a resident of the City of Hillsdale, and ranks among the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of that prosperous little city. If he receives the united support of the Opposition for Governor, his chance for election are very good. During the War he was classed as a "War-Democrat."

There is a great deal of nervousness exhibited by the Republican ring-leaders in regard to what the Grangers are going to do about it." The Grangers, by their great number and thorough organization, are regarded as an important factor in the result of elections this fall.

The Hon. Henry Waldron, present member, has a clear field for the Republican nomination for Congress in this (the Second) district, and will most likely walk over the track, He is popular, and regarded as sound on the currency question, salary-grab, cic. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and an anti-inflationist. He is very attentive to the interests of his constituents. I believe the Opposition have as yet no candidate prominently mentioned.

We are going to have a grand barbecue and memo of the Grangers on the fair-grounds at

have as yet no candidate prominently tioned.

We are going to have a grand barbecue and picnic of the Grangers, on the fair-grounds at Hillsdale, on the 13th inst. A general field-day is expected by the office-reekers, who will be out in force to capture the "unsophisticated farmers."

H.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

RISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

It was hoped yesterday morning that Bishop It was hoped yesterday morning that Bishop Whitehouse, whose serious illness was mentioned in yesterday's Tarbunz, might recover. During the greater part of the day he was conscious, but toward 10 o'clock there came a reliable, which the physicians viewed with the greatest apprehension. At 11 he was thought to be gradually sinking, and it is not believed that he will outlive to-day, and that his long career of activity in Illinois, of which diocese he has been Bishop since 1851, will come to an end.

been Bishop since 1851, will come to an end.

TERRIELE ASSAULT WITH AN AX.

Patrick Hussey was assaulted with an ax last night at 9 o'clock, by Maurice Walsh, while sitting on the door-step of his house, on Wanbansia avenue, near Wright street. Six severe and dangerous scalp-wounds were inflicted. Dr. Curran dressed the injuries, and pronounced them very serious. Officer williams arrested Walsh and locked him up in the Ninth Precinct Station. The assault grow out of an old grudge which has existed between the parties.

The slarm of fire from Box 521 at 4:45 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was given without cause.

J. Gordon Brown, editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe, is a guest of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. J. Courtnay and G. W. Dixon, distinguished Londoners, are among the late arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

John Silk, a confidence and monte man, was arrested yesterday, and locked up in the Madison-Street Station.

arrested yesterday, and locked up in the manisonStreet Station.

The body of an unknown man was found
hanging to a tree at Lake View yesterday.
Deputy Coroner Pilgrim went out to investigate
the matter.

One of the horses used by the Chicago City
Railway Company, at the Madison street bridge,
to assist in drawing the ears up the approach,
dropped dead last evening at 5 o'clock.

Nancy Clancy keeps a bagnio on Meridian
street, between Desplaines and Union, and last
pight the West Side police invaded the place and
arrested her and three female inmattes.

Pat Ryan was arrested yesterday by Detective

was unable to prevent the accident. He called a physician and had the old lady removed to her home.

An unknown man weut into the saloon at No. 2 West Lake street, at 5 o'clock yesterday, and asked permission of the bartender to wash his face. It was granted, and after he had cleaned himself he sat down and fell saleep. The bartender woke him up and told him he could not sleep there. He went out on the sidewalk and sat down, and in a few minutes afterward was found dead. He is a man about 30 years old, and dressed plainly. Several cards of P. Eagan & Co., boot and shoe dealers, 133 South Canal street, were found on deceased. The body was taken to the Morgue.

James Lester was hired as a watchman to look after the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company's Bank, at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. How well he performed his duty will be learned from the fact that he got drunk yesterday, and in the evening laid down on the step to sleep, leaving the door open. Some citizens passing saw the condition of affairs, and thinking that thieves had entered the bank, called Officer Degroot, who endeavored to get the man to lock the door, but Lester muliashly refused, and was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station. An officer was detailed to guard the bank during the night.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamship America, from Bremen,
HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The German steamship Alsatia ran aground while entering the harbor of Puerto Plata, and will probably become a wreck.
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamship Republic, from New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON. Poer Huson, Aug. 8.—Down—Props St. Joseph, Concord, Yessmite; schrs Bawden, Helvetta, Lucerne, Thomas Gawn, Flagstaff, Majora, Champion, Dun-

Thomas Cawit, Figstaff, Majora, Champion, Dunkirk.

Ur-Props Empire State, Passaic, Cleveland, Vienna, with Verous; seurs Mary Lyons, Jennie Matthews, Thistic, Gladstone, Two Fannies, Magill, Wrong, Maumee Valley.

WIND-Northeast; good breeze.
Pont HURON, Mich., Ang. 8-Evening.—Down-Props City of Toledo, India; sorts Wave, Orast, Gold-Hunter, Pandora, T. R. Rich, Boa-Gull, Outario, Richards, Winslow.

Ur-Schra Moonlight, Turner and Keller, Alexander, China.

Special Discott to The Chicago Tribune.
Pont HURON, Mich., Aug. 9-Passed Down-Props Nebraska, Nashus, Pacific, Mary Jarricki, D. M. Wilson, R. Hacket and consort, and Balleutine and consort. Schra Annie Vogt, H. A. Kent, Superior, Negaunce, Thomas Quale, S. T. Feter, M. J. Cummings, G. W. Holt, Lillie Frati, Thomas Parsons, A. Mocher, and Red Wing.
Passed Ur-Props Winous, China, Vanderbilt, Oswegatchie, Winslow, and City of Duluth, Schra Moniciello, Prince Alfred, M. L. Beck, Antelopp, Panse, W. H. Oacles, Spademan, Gilmore, and Quimlry, WIND-South. Weather fine.

A Snake-Story.

Prom the Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

Last Thursday evening, as a young mannamed Franklin Rubright, was on his way from Windson Castle, Windson Castl

Township, when about half a mile from the village, he met a monster black snake lying along the roadside. When within a few yards of the reptile it made for him, and Mr. Rubright having nothing with which to defend himself, was obliged to run: He soon found a club, however, and showed fight. After knocking down the snake several times, as it rose up in front of him, it seemed to be dead, and he endoavored to drag it along with him, but the serpent soon recovered, and fiercely attacked him the second time. The fight this time lasjed several minutes, when the snake was again defeated, and fied to a neighboring corn-field, where it was lost sight of, as it was about getting dark. According to Mr. Rubright's estimation, the snake must be at least 15 feet long, and from 4 to 5 inches thick. Search was made for it the following morning, but without seccess. The snake has been seen at different times in the neighborhood within the last twenty or twenty-five years. Its hidingplace, it is thought has now been discovered, and a party of men are about to make a thorough search for it.

THE INDIANS.

Operations of the Savages in ()0-

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo. Ter., Aug. 6.—A white man named Johnson was killed near Rawlins, Wyo. Ter., on the list of August, by the Iodians. He belonged to Mr. Hatch's baying party, and was at work near Pine Grove Meadows. He had been out about 2 miles from the haying camp, repairing some bad places in the road; had completed his work, and with two others, on a wagon, was returning to camp. The three had gone about half a mile, and were passing some sage-brush on the right of had gone about half a mile, and were passing some sage-brush on the right of the road, when about fifteen Indians rose from behind the brush, where they had been concealed, and made a desperate attempt to capture the horses that were drawing the wagon,—firing with their revolvers, at the same time, very rapidly. Mr. Johnson, a Swede, was hit just below the centre of his right breast, and died without a groan. He came near falling off the wagon, but was caught by one of the men. The party had only one gun and a few cartridges; the gun could not be got hold of for some little time, and was fired but once. The body was brought into Rawlins on the same day.

The Indians succeeded in stealing two horses and a mule belonging to the har-cutter, and then disappeared among the hills. On the Monday previous, four mules were stolen from a traveler who was returning from Oregon to the Eastern States, about 17 miles south of Rawlins.

Another party of Indians was seen on Friday last, north of St. Mary's Station, by a man who was out trying to capture two wild horses near the North Platte River. He had succeeded in driving one of the horses across the stream, when seven Indians rode up at full gallop and drove the horse off.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, IA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Telbun.
Washington, Ia., Aug. 7, 1874.
Washington County has a population of nearly
20,000; and, in soil, water, timber, etc., is un-20,000; and, in soil, water, timber, etc., is unsurpassed in the State. The southwest corner
reaches into the Iowa coal-field; while the Iowa,
Skunk, and English Rivers supply an abundance
of water-power. There are nine thriving little
towns, besides the county-seat,—four of them
being railroad-towns. One of these, Riverside,
is I year old, and is the terminus of the Muscatine Western Railroad, which reaches 5 miles
into the northeast corner of the county. In
1872, Washington County harvested 2,760,322
bushels of corn, and 868,845 bushels of wheat.
The assessed valuation of the county (only The assessed valuation of the county (only about two-thirds of the real value) is \$5,378,623. The county is nearly out of debt, and, we think, offers superior inducements to men of capital to come among us, either to farm, raise stock, or manufacture.

Death of the Original "Arkansaw

One of the horse used by the Chicago City Railway Company, at the Madison street bridge, to assist in drawing the ears up the approach, dropped dead last evening at 5 o'clock.

Nancy Clancy keeps a bagnio on Meridian street, between Desplaines and Union, and last night the West Side police invaded the place and arrested her and three female inmates.

Pat Ryan was arrested yesterday by Detective Flanagan, on the charge of larceny, in stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$250, from Mrs. Sullivan, at No. 28 West Randolph street.

Brocky Brims is just out of the Penitentiary. He is such a bad fellow that the police won't trust him, and yesterday the detectives at the West Madison Street Station run him in and charged him with vagrancy.

The house of ill-fame at No. 16 North Desplaines street was pulled by the West Side police yesterday, and six women and four men captured. Among the latter was James Kennedy, a policeman. Lizzle Miller is the keeper of the house.

The alarm from Box No. 621 at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by a slight fire in No. 400 Milwaukee avenue, occupied by Herman Hines as a dry-goods store. The escaping gas from a defective meter ignited and eaused the alarm. Damage trifling.

sellion by the Federal troops under Gen. Smith, and its owner has never since attempted to improve or use the land. Col. Faulkner was in command of the arsenal at Little Rock from the beginning of the arsenal at Little Rock from the beginning of the arsenal at Little Rock from the beginning of the arsenal at Little Rock from the beginning of the Arsenal at Little Rock from the beginning of the Rebellion until 1863, when he romoved his ordnance stores, etc., to Tyler, Toxas. Here he remained with his family for two years, and at the cossation of hostilities he returned to Little Rock.

It was during the election campaign of 1840, when Ashley, Sevier, Fulton, and Yoll were on the stump, that Col. Faulkner composed the tune and story of the "Arkansaw Traveler," and the origin of both dates from a night in that year when the four persons named and the deceased stopped at a log-cabin in the Boston Mountains. "Sandy "was made spokesman of the party, and by his skill with the violin induced the house-owner to permit the five to procure a night's lodging.

Upon the return of the campaigners to Little Rock.

Mrs. Foley, an old lady of 65 years, residing at No. 184 West Kinzie street, was run into by a horse driven by J. Smith, at the corner of the above-mentioned street and Green, last evening, and severely injured. Smith states that his horse was frightened by a locomotive, and he was unable to prevent the accident. He called a physician and had the old lady removed to her home.

An unknown man went into the saloon at No. 2 West Lake street, at 5 o'clock yesterday, and

A Chinese Philosopher.

A Chinese Philosopher.

An article in Cornhill on the writings of the Chinese philosopher, Leib-teze, who lived in the fourth century B. C., quotes this story from the sancient sage: "A stupid countryman, 90 years of age, had his dwelling on the northern slope of a lofty mountain range, 200 miles long and 10,000 cubits high. One day he was struck with the thought that a road to the south was eminently desirable; so he called his family together, and proposed to level the precipices and make a road through to the southern waters. His wife remonstrated, hinting that the old man's strength would not suffice to demolish a hillock, let alone those great mountains. But the old man was not daunted; and, leading on his son and grandson, the three of them began to pick and dig, and to carry away the stones and earth in baskets, and an old widow sont her child of 7 years old to help them. Winter and summer they toiled away, and after a whole year seemed to be where they began. A shrewd old graybeard mocked their slow progress; but the stupid countryman replied, with a sigh: 'Your heart is not so intelligent as that of this widow's feeble child. Although I am old and shall die, I have a son, and he has a son; these will have children and grandchildren. My posterity will go on multiplying without end, and this mountain will not grow bigger. What is to prevent our leveling it?'" Would that the allegories of modern philosophers had always haif so admirable, and pertinent, and clear a moral!

A Story of the Mill-River Disaster. A Stery of the Mill-River Disaster,

"John Pout" in the New York Tribune.

While at Haydenville I cannot resist the temptation of telling you an anecdote connected with the flood, which I heard from a bright lady yesterday. It shows that there are few events so terrible as not to have some thread of the Indicrons interwoven with them. A brother of the late Gov. Hayden was at the West on a visit when news arrived of the swift run which had come upon the family village. In company with his daughter he at once started for home. At one of the stations a newspaper was procured, containing full particulars of the disaster. Putting on his spectacles, the old gentleman proceeded to read the particulars sloud, with the most provoking deliberation, stopping to weigh and turn over every statement carefully in his mind as he went along. "Let me have the paper, father," begged the young lady, all impatience to know the extent of the calamity. "No, daughter, have patience; I will read it to you," said the old gentleman, and he went slowly on, almost spelling out every word. At last he came to a statement which arrested his attention: "The-boiler—of—the-foundry—floated—away—on—the—dood—and—was—deposited—very—near—the—dood—and—was—deposited—very—near—the—dood—and—was—deposited—very—near—the—dood—stop take it in its full length and breadth. "That means," he said, finally, turning to his anditor to emphasize his analysis by a solemn forefinger, "that means," that Jeal's hier is in Ann Lizzy's front yere," "that means, that Jeal's hier is in Ann Lizzy's front yere," "the means, that Jeal's hier is in Ann Lizzy's front yere," "the color is the paper."

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

During the week past bankers have been able notice a steady increase in the demand for oney, though the difference from day to day been scarcely perceptible. Country bankers weeks past have had a very large line of posits here, and these have been drawn upon some extent to begin to move the crops. t by no means so largely as our city bankers uld have been glad to meet. They are paying

accommodations, if in fact they need any at all. As they expect discounts when money is close at the legal rates, so now when it is abundant they are charged the same figure, viz., 10 per cent. Some of the banks have large amounts placed on call with cash or Government collaterals at 5 per cent, and none of these loans, so far as we know, have been called in during the week. The usual call rate we quote at 5@6 per cent.

The range for long real estate loans was 8@10 per cent, according to size, the larger figure being exceptional. The more usual figure is probably 9, with tendency downwards to 8, at which some of the larger moneyed life insurance corporations would be likely to accept negotiations for large amounts, with undoubted security, from satisfactory parties.

Outside street rates, 9@18 per cent, with not much desirable paper offering.

W YORK, Aug. 9.—Money easy st 2@3 par cent, anajority of loans at 2½c. Sterling exchange and firmer. Prime nominal rates were 487% selling rates, 487@490@490%. Continental dulland by

uiet and steady.

Gold dull and heavy during the day, between 110G

Gold dull and heavy during the day, between 110G

10½. Carrying rates ranged from ½ to 2½ per cent.

learings \$37,000,000. The Treasury diabursed during as week \$2,700,000, and received for customs, \$2,407,-00.

Imports of dry goo'ls, \$2,970,954; merchandise, 0.38,722; specie shipments, American gold coin,

| STOCKS, | Stock | Stoc

REAL ESTATE.

tempts to revive it by flatulent puffing can ender it more so. Like other branches of ss, it must bide its time, and that an upes event in the future. When capital can no orger find a reasonable profit in dealing in the oducts of the soil and in manufacturing in-stry it is invested in real estate. Here the

TRADING.

The actual sales of property from week to week are comparatively few; but dealers report a large amount of trading going on all over the city. The disposition to do so comes from those who have mortgaged property from which they desire to be relieved. Such parties are ready to exchange valuable stores and residences for unincumbered praperty, with a little cash, when they can get it, the purchaser assuming the incumbrances. Several trades largely and mutually beneficial, it is thought, have been made during the past week.

cumbrances. Several trades largely and mutually beneficial, it is thought, have been made during the past week.

THE LOAN MARKET.

Generally speaking, there is no change to note so far as actual transactions of the past week are concerned, though there are indications promising more activity in the near future. Borrowers are bestirring themselves, and loan agents are more hopeful.

There are several large amounts amongst the instruments filed for record since the first of the month. A trust deed with a consideration of \$170,000, divided into five notes, due in one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, with interest at 7 per cent, was given by Henry Crawford to secure part purchase money of the whole of Sec. 2, 37, 13. This section was transferred by warrantee deed to Henry Crawford Sept. 3, 1873, for \$187,200. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, have made two loans each, amounting in the aggregate to \$175,000—against \$200,000 for the corresponding period last year. A mortgage dated July 5, 1872, was filed for record against Samuel J. Walker, consideration \$85,000, but his is an old affair, and was executed and filed to correct the description of the premises in a mortgage filed for record July 6, 1872. Other important instruments are the following trust-deeds: One for \$80,000, one for \$85,000, and two for \$20,000 each. The heaviest actual loan was \$90,000. From the above rémarks

	AUG	UST, 1874.	AUGUST, 1873.	
Instruments,	No.	Consider- ation.	No.	Consider- ation.
Trust deeds	309	\$ 846,596 352,424	313 68	\$ 970,863 382,611
Aggregate	379	\$1,199,020	381	\$1,353,474
Releases	276		240	

COMMERCIAL.

The following of the leading luring the past corresponding of	twenty-f	of production house	luce in (hicago for the	
	RECEIPTS.		BHIPM	SHIPMENTS.	
经营制量	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
lour, bris	4,598 46,600 110,245 56,010 2,917 2,700 87,124	3,464 31,530 210,500 35,530 2,030	1,619 162,744 127,538 68,702 1,100 1,254	5,877 22,879 345,780 42,695 400 3,088	

42,460 322,005 130 920 76,950 19,000

72,072 21.350 8,834 6,28 3,662 2,46 737 194 50,043 159,287 380 149 52,375 83,620 923 83

Also the following, without comparisons :

sumption: 8,062 bu wheat, 10,746 bu corn, 11,936 bu oats, 5,444 bu rye, 3,116 bu barley. ## Sumption: 8,062 bu wheat, 10,746 bu corn, 11,936 bu cats, 5,44 bu rye, 3,116 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat; 1 car No. 2 do; 4 cars No. 1 spring; 122 cars No. 2 do; 16 cars No. 3 do; 4 cars rejected, (148 cars, of which 136 are new); 79 cars and 6,300 bu high mixed corn: 221 cars and 5,900 bu No. 2 do; 25 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 1 oats; 22 cars No. 2 white do; 27 cars No. 2 do; 5 cars No. 2 barley; 1 car No. 3 do; 1 car rejected obts; 1 car No. 1 red; 1 car No. 2 do; 5 cars No. 2 barley; 1 car No. 8 do; 1 car rejected do. Total (550 cars), 235,000 bu Linspected out: 98,755 bu wheat; 153,798 bu corn; 29,740 bu oats; 791 bu rye; 4,266 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECHIFTS.

RECHIFTS.

**Aug 8, Aug. 1, Aug. 9, 1874. 1874. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1874. 1875. 1874. 1874. 1875. 1874. 1875

ending as dated:	the cor	respondi	IS WEEKS
REC	EIPTS.		
The motive of the Tay Sales of	Aug 8.	Aug. 1.	Aug 9,
	1874.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	25,336	22,643	29,126
Wheat, bu	216,949	110,299	156,858
Corn, bu	751,527	1,490,474	1,199,063
Oats, bu	316,925	148,491	215,950
Rye, bu	23,962	20,627	17,000
Barley, bu	16,490	14,990	2,950
Live hogs, No	46,188	52,672	. 45,401
Cattle, No	16,139	15,965	15,661
	MENTS.		77.
Flous, brls	19,268	27,921	29,916
Wheat, bu	319,881	261,966	179,413
Corn, bu	1,783,344	922,690	2,055,962
Oats, bu	220,448	\$6,616	433,002
Rye, bu	9,002	2,214	12,320
Barley, bu	8,763	11,518	6,245
Live hogs, No	32,911	84,666	37,132
Cattle, No	10,720	10,434	11,622

The exports from New York during the past week include 63,000 bris flour, 372,700 bu wheat, and 823,000 bu corn.

The fixing of a basis of settlement of the left-

over July deals on corn has been left to the Arpitration Committee of the Board of Trade, who

It is whispered around that the corn combination have made nearly \$500,000 (a part of it in prospect) by their operations in buying and shipping, outside of what has been, or will be, realized out of the squeeze on the unhappy shorts. A good proportion of the latter is probably all "in my mind's eye, Horatio." But nobody will deny that King Jack is "a goodly prince" if he makes half so much as is claimed. The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day for Saturday, which is usually a quiet time, unless it falls on the partition between two months. There was a fair demand for cash grain all around, and the shipping movement was fair, and giving indications of more activity next week. The receipts of grain were about up to the recent average. Speculative buying was slower than usual.

more activity next week. The receipts of grain were about up to the recent average. Speculative buying was slower than usual.

The demand for dry goods was fairly active today, both local and interior buyers ordering with liberality, and firmness was again apparent in all departments of the market. There was a lack of animation in the grocery market, few buyers being in attendance, while orders were mostly for moderate amounts. The above does not apply to sugars, the demand for which continues uninterruptedly active. Prices were unchanged and generally firm. Butter was in active request, and under an inadequate supply prices moved up fully least all around. Cheese remains very firm, and will no doubt go higher. The continued dry weather is causing a peaceptible falling off in the production, and factorymen are refusing to part with their goods at the ruling prices. There were no noticeable changes in any of the features of the coal, wood, leather, and pig-iron markets, quiet pervading all those departments of trade, and values remaining about steady. Bagging continues active and strong at 35c for Stark, 33c for Lewiston and Montauk, and 31c for American and Amoskeag. The tobacc trade displays a good degree of animation, and the recently advanced prices are easily maintained. Oils were in good demand and firm. Lard oil continues to work upward, an advance of 3c being established to-day. Extra is now quoted at \$1.08@1.05, and No. 1 at 90@92c. Carbon, linesed, whale, and turpentine were steady at former prices.

There was little or no change in the condition of the lumber trade. The dull seasor-continues, and until their are positive signs of returning

of the lumber trade. The dull seasor continues, and until their are positive signs of returning activity, the retail dealers are not disposed to buy very heavily, having already a fair assortment of stocks. Hence the dullness extends to the wholesale market, and receivers find it slow work to dispose of their consignments even by shading prices. A steady improvement in trade is looked for after the middle of the month. The hardware markets were devoid of anything new or of special interest. Trade is light, and chiefly in the way of filling small orders; however, in the aggregate, business is said to be as good as in former years at this time. It is generally thought that prices for irod are at last down to the bottom, and a probable change will be to higher rates. Naits are dull, at \$3.62½ rates. Cooperage was quiet. Packers goods are salable at the recent advance. Brick, lime, and other building materials were steady under a moderately-active local demand. Timothy hay was dull, and declined, owing to reports of a heavy decline in Pittsburg, to which point most of the shipments have been made of late, Prairie was steady and in moderate demand. The wool market was unchanged. The demand is mainly for tub-wools, which are firm under light offerings. Hops and broom-corn were quiet. Timothy seed was in active request, and good samples were firm, the offerings being scarcely adequate. Clover was easy, and flax firm. Potatoes were steady. Green fruits were in large supply, and easier. Poultry sold at a wide range of prices. The offerings were large, and sellers anxious to close out.

Highwines were reported from the East. Only 50 bris were reported sold at 98½c per gallom. There were free buyers at 96½c, with no other lots on sate under 97c, and some holders asking 98c.

Lake freights were more active, and firm at Friday's rates, at 2½c for corn, and 3c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. The principal inquiry was for wheat-room; hence the ¾c difference. Rates to other ports were private. A total of 10 charters was reported

poor cannot be carried out; they are too big and too numerous to be crowded in to such narrow quarters. They want at least one lake to turn in.

Provisions were quiet and strong. Mess pork was in better demand, under which it advanced 40c per bri. Lard for delivery before October was wanted by two or three parties, but there was scarcely anything offered; the stocks are all is the hands of two parties, and are being rapidly reduced by shipment, the stocks being now \$2,000 tos. Hence buyers fell back on the longer options, which advanced 35c per 100 lbs, while cash lots were nominally \$\(\chi_{\text{opt}} = 10 \) higher. Meats were firm at full previous prices. The leading features in the trade of the past week are a radical advance in prices, owing to small and well controlled stocks, and an active demand for pork and lard, either seller the year or seller December and January. The inquiry is principally for delivery early in the winter, because it is thought that product will be scarce then, as the season will probably open late with a scanty supply of hogs. The high price of corn has induced the forwarding of a great many hogs this summer which would otherwise have been kept over for fattening in cold weather, and the hog crop of the coming winter is expected to be light. There is some inquiry for future meats, but no sellers have appeared yet. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$24.25@24.50; do seller August, \$24.00@24.12\(\chi_{\text{close}} \) do, seller September, \$44.56@216.52\(\chi_{\text{close}} \) do, seller September, \$15.00@15.25; do, seller He year, \$10.75\(\chi_{\text{close}} \) 13\(\chi_{\text{close}} \) 24.86\(\chi_{\text{close}} \) 25.96\(\chi_{\text

\$24.00@25.00. City tallow, 75/@8c; grease nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 15 brls mess pork at \$24.50; 500 brls do, seller the month, at \$24.00; 2,000 brls do, seller the month, at \$24.00; 2,000 brls do, seller September, at \$24.50; 1,000 brls do at \$24.374; 750 tes do at \$24.30; 500 brls do at \$24.25; 500 brls do at \$24.25; 500 brls do at \$24.25; 500 brls do at \$26.62/491,000 brls do, seller the year, at \$16.62/491,000 brls do seller January and February, at \$16.50; 100 tes do seller September, at \$15.00; 1,000 tes do, seller September, at \$15.00; 1,000 tes do, seller the year, at \$10.875/; 2,000 tes do at \$10.75; 100,000 bs short ribs (last evening), seller September, at 11%c.

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week-ending Aug. 6, 1874, with comparative figures: parative figures :

Week ending A.g. 6, 1874... 1.557 6, 123 870 498, 592 2,589, 370 Same week 1873. 3,074 3,480 768 441, 567 1,558, 730 Since Nov. 1, 173. 183, 464 157, 233 68,550 31, 176, 484 184, 234, 644 Same time 72-32 277, 289 194, 081 74, 736 100, 522, 439, 163, 411, 673

mixed at 675,cc; 28,300 bits do at 675,cc; 1,400 bit do at 675,cc; 1,500 bits do at 405,cc; 1,200 bits do at 405,cc; 1,20

before, and it is estimated will this year aggregate up-wards of 20,000,000 centals.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at Lake and Seabord points, in transit on the Lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 1, 1874: In store at | Wheat, Corn, Oals, Barley bu. bu. bu.

04. 09. 09. 09. 11. 1500 6. 20 94, 417 1, 783 5, 500 80, 723 27, 639 19, 2, 5 8, 725 6, 630 30, 000 25, 000 11, 351 193, 888 81, 000

*Estimated
Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United
States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland, and to the Continent from Sept. 1: From From 10 Aug. 4. 1

Total 1873-74... 71,789 11,520,922 2,006,400 1,194,804 Total 1872-73... 9,941 1,290,021 601,410 324,938 Total 1871-72... 9,279 2,648,033 699,197 845,380 Total 1870-71... 102,885 1,951,934 821,754 65,520

Total 1871-72... 9,279 2,548,063 699,197 845,380 Total 1870-71...102,885 1,951,924 521,754 66,525 COFFEE.

A recent number of the Uber Land und Meer has the following:

The great speculations in coffee reached, during the last year, a height such as our forefathers experienced during the Continental closure under Napoleon I. It did not arise from a bad harvest in the producing countries, nor from an increasing consumption, but from excessive speculation overrating everything. In the month of November, 1872 (following the speculation in funds), the speculations in produce began. A company, with ample means, was got up in Holland to profit by every favorable chance in the coffee business, and its manager understood how to belp at the right time, whenever there was danger of loss to the Company. Very often, therefore, for instance, at the times of the Austrian crisis and the American panic, the Company was under the necessity of purchasing very largely in coffee. The Dutch Company was supported by other companies formed in London, Hamburg, Havre, and New York, and thus it happened that, toward the and of 1873, prices of coffee were quoted which reached the double of those of three years before. For instance, at the close of 1870, Domingo coffee was quoted at 83 marks, and towards that of 1873 at 108 marks; Brazil coffee at 51 marks in 1870, and 106 in 1873. But at the beginning of this year there was a sudden fall, the Dutch Company having seen its error.

An eminent Dutch broker states that formerly coffee was considered a necessity of life, but having become, at the late quoted prices an article of luxury, a great many families, even in Hamburg and other intege towns, have come to the receive to use substitutes. The increased consumption of substitutes, even in America, cannot but influence the future prices of coffee.

even in America, cannot but inhuence and coffee.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 10, of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press. It contains an account of our foreign trade for the ten months ended April 30, 1874, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Persoas.	Imports.	wes).	ports.
Month ended Apr 30, 1874 Month ended Apr	\$ 57,659,307	\$ 51,342,636	\$ 1,907,33
30, 1873 Ten months ende	57,618,833	52,809,961	2,558,08
April 30, 1874.	495,304,376	518,951,386	13,702,17
April 30, 1873.		485,457,353	22,105,59
Of the total months ended tively, the follochandise and or	April 30, 1	874 and 18	73, respec
	Importa.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
1874. Merchandise		\$479,775,710	\$ 13,693,281

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 30, 1874, was \$58,475,974, against \$71,535,219 April 30, 1873.

Allowing for the differences in the warehouse account, the exports for the ten months ended April 30, 1874, are in excess of the imports to the extent of \$29,289,387, while for the same period of 1878 the imports axceeded the exports by

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons,
1874. American vessels Foreign vessels		3,877,634 9,147,504		
Total	32,831	13,025,138	33,021	13,055,977
- 1873, American vessels Foreign vessels	11,073 19,665	3,609,420 7,831,577	11,227 19,875	3,743,497 7,875,011
Total	30,728	11,440,997	31,102	11,628,508

25% @25% c; do, prime, 24@24% c; Maracaibo, 24% @25% c.
Candles—Star, full weight, 18@18% c; stearine, full weight, 13%@14c; do, short weight, 12%@13c,
Rice—Patna, 8@43% c; Rangoon, 7%@7% c; Carolina, 8%@3% c; Louislana, 8%@48% c.
Sucars—Fatent cut louf, 12%@12% c; crushed and powdered, 11%@11% c; granulated, 11%@11% c; A standard, 10% c; do No. 2, 10% c; B, 10%@10% c; extra C, 10%@10% c; C No. 2, 10%@10% c; yellow, C No. 1, 2%@3% c; choice molasses sugar, 9%@9% c; fair do, 9@9% c; common do, 8d8% c.
Shindes—Diamond drips, \$1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 66@70c; extra do, 75@30c; New Oricans molasses, choice, 856
88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Portu Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38
@40c.

88c; do prime, 80@32c; do common, 10grze; rerus Rico molasses, 80 @40c.

8ALERATUS—Common to best, 83@93/c.

8FICES—Allepice, 175@818/sc; cloves, 48@50c; cassis, 36@37c; papper, 28@30c; inthinges, No. 1, \$1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@30c, 50.47s—German motified, 63@65/sc; Solden West, 43@36c; White Lily, 63@65/sc; Mile Ross, 64@65/sc; palm, 6@65/sc; Savon imperial, 6@65/sc; white Russian, 63@65/sc; Savon imperial, 60%65/sc; white Russian, 63@65/sc; Savon imperial, 60%65/sc; white Russian, 63@65/sc; savon imperial, 63@65/sc; savon imp

ing to appear.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues light, though fair for the season. The market is quoted firm at present rates:

ı	Only indinerently sustained :	but 1	mos
•		to go	od l
ı		taine	
:		Asset	
	Line city, & 1b 38@ 40	the y	
	Kip, city. # 1b 60@ 90	man	
	Kip, veals 70@ 1.00		
•	City upper, No. 1, & ft 25@ 28	poor	
	Country upper 22@ 25	rang	
	Collar, 79 ft 166 20	extra	
	Calf. city 1.156 1.30	for in	
П	Calf, country 1.00@ 1.15	@7.1	
i	Rough upper, standard 30(a 33	Amo	ng t
	Rough upper, damaged 27@ 30		1
1	Buffalo-slaughter sole	No.	A
	" B. A." sole 29@ 30	68	1
	OAK.	27	1
.	Calf 1.20@ 1.35	46	1
	Call 1.20@ 1.35	23	3
	Kip 75@ 1.10	60	1 2
	Harness 40@ 45	41	18
.	French calf, Jodot 55.00@75.00	61	119
	French calf, 24 to 36 lbs 1.65@ 2.25		2
Н	French kip, 50 to 100 hs 1.00@ 1.50	51	
П	METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-The average	45	2
	trade for the season was reported, at uniformly steady	61	- 24
	prices. Common carriage-bolts are quoted at 65@75c	32	25
		58	22
	TIN PLATE-IC, 10x14, \$12.00; do, 12x12, \$12.50; 4x1		EE
	118 1 1412 10, 10115, \$12.00, 40, 12114, \$12.00, 311	tion s	mii t b

prices. Common Carriage cons as do, 2x12, \$12.50; 4x1 discount.

The PLATE—IC, 10x14, \$12.00; do, 12x12, \$12.50; 4x1 20, \$13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$11.50; do, 20x28, \$23.00.

Prio Tin—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.
Solden—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.
Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@0c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 8½c.

Corpen—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing coppen, 34c.
See Zino—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

26,044 Total..... 9,689

5.00@5.50

2.50@3,75

Pittsburg Oh. Market.

Privilence Par, Aug. 8.—Oran. quiet at 95c, f. o. h.
Refined dull in the first half of Aug. set at 12c; September, 125 c.

The Produce Markets,

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; Middle, Uplands, 171/6171/c. Futures closed quiet and stand, sales 8,400 baies; August, 16 11-302 15/c. 94 stand, sales 8,400 baies; August, 16 11-302 15/c. 94 stand, 15 9-16/616 9-20c; October, 16 7-16/616 13-0c; Movember, 16 7-16/616 15-30c; December, 16/6/616 13-0c; March, 16/6/616 15-30c; Pebruary, 16 23-03/61/c. March, 16/6/616 15-30c; February, 18 23-03/61/c. March, 16/6/616 15-30c; March, 16/6/616 15-30c; February, 16/6/61/c. Helphane, 16/6/

rn. Hay—Unchanged, Hors—Firm ; low to fair, 10@15e ; good to choice

HOPS—Firm; low to fair, 10@15c; good to choice 200@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Dull and steady. Bugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining, 7%@8%c. Molessequiet. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5%c; refined, 12%c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 36c.

Equs—Heavy; Western, 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—POPK dull; new mess. \$54.00@30.00.

Beef quiet; plain mess, \$12.50@13.50; beef hams unchanged. Cut meats steady; bellies, 10%@11c; middles steady; long clear, 11%c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 15%c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 18@27c.

CHEESE—Firmer at 10.013c.

WHERLE—Dull at \$19.00@10.12%. Pigiron—Scotch quiet and unchanged; American dull and heavy at \$30.00.32.00; Russia sheet, 15@15%c in gold.

Nails, cut, \$3.75@3.85; clinch, \$5.50@3.00; hersshoe nominal.

Bacon, \$5.00.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,335. Dull, shipments mostly from first hands; Texans, \$2.00@4.00; natives, \$2.00@4.00; natives, \$2.00@5.00; medium to fair butchers', \$2.00@5.00; good to eqtra steers, \$4.25@5.52%.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; catra, \$1.26@1.25%; No. 1, \$1.28@1.25%; amber, \$1.42. Corn steedy, with a moderate demand, at 70c. Outs—Good demand at full rates, at 40c.

moderate demand, at 70c. Osts—Good demand at ull rates, at 40c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

La, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn

sasier; yeliow, 85c; wifite, 90c.

Lard—Market bare; tierces, to arrive, 15@154c; LARD—Market bare; therees, to arrive, 10-610-61; leg, 15-5c, to arrive.

GROCKRIES—Sugar, fully fair at 9%69-%c. Commeal firmer at \$4.00. Coffee easier; ordinary, 18-5, 19-5c; fair, 20-21-5c; good, 21-21-3c; prime; 22-22-3c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand moderate; sales, 500 bales; market firm at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 81 bales; exports coastwise. I 435 bales; Great Brisain, 2.53-

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—Cotton—Quiet and un-Changed.

Bekapsturrs—Flour very dull. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; red, \$1.05@1.05; white, \$1.15@1.26.

Corn steady, with moderate demand, at 63@45c. Oats eavy, quiet, and weak. New, 44@45c. Bye fair and advanced, at 80@44c. Oats unchanged.

year, 10's 610's to Bulk means strong; aboulders 35' (a8's), to the untaide at the close; clear rib soid 31's, to be about and buyer August; clear rib soid 31's, to be about and buyer August; clear rib soid 31's, to be about and wanted; shoulders, and the close.

WHISK-firm at 96c.

WHISK-firm at 96c.

WHISK-firm at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, K., Aug. 8.—COTTON—Quies and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 10c; clear rib, 13c; clear, 13's, to 8 ugar-cured hams, 15's (316c; plain, 14's, to Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 13c; clear, 12's, to Lard, 16'g 16's, to Bulk rib, 13c; clear, 12's, to Lard, 16'g 16's, to WHISK-F-96c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Quies and firm; midding, 16's, to Beceipts, 8 baies; shipments, 265 baies; stock, 6', 25 baies.

BERADET HEADON SHOUT dull and nominal. Corn-meal of the soil of the s

FAIRBANKS'

THE PULP

The Story of the Bur Desert.

Sermon by the Rev. H.

catory Psalm Discourse by the Rev. Geor

The Rev. C. N. Tyler on

Sermon at St. James Bishop Clarks

Marks of President Mago College.

D o Christian's W

THE BURDEN OF THE Sermon by the Rev. H. N. I John's Church. Yesterday morning the Rev preached his first sermon after the Alliance trip to Colorada. H

In fact, all whose path runs or into sad and lonely places that scape. The great majority of the ly are born to trial and care—to

One carries himself with him, of or ever he goes, and the base and of mind can never, by any mere remova-it wander, find nobleness and conten-agreeable variation of one's experi-time, is a recreation and a rest. It blessed thing if all who know what of the sameness and tiresomeness and household care is, could have varly respite—some diversion from

yearly respite—some diversion from ness and irksomeness of their way. Jost, but a great deal gained, when life is now and then broken up, and mitted to start afrash with a new exp Another burden of the desert is of human sympathy. Such is the start and the summing of kindred natures, the summing of the finite summing of the su

SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO III AND IN LAKE-ST.

OI TRIBUTA TRIBUTA MOTOR MOTOR IN

THE PULPIT.

The Story of the Burden of the Desert.

and unchanged. Ra-torn meal quiet and emand and a shade. 1, \$1.292.124; No. 3 sects, \$1.293.130; No. 3 sects, \$1.293.130

15e ; good to choice steady. Sugar quiet 7%@8%c. Molasson

mess. \$24.00@25.00. 13.50; beef hams un-lies, 10%@11c; mid-Lard heavy; prime

r steady. Ingot lake igiron—Scotch quiet and heavy at \$26.00@ gold. \$5.50@8.00; horse-

ulet and unchanged d weak and business \$1.07@1.08%; No. 2, 64@65%c, elevator; September. Oats in-Rye quiet at 80c.

20. Bulk meats held ib, 11½; clear, 12½c, some sales at higher r, 12½(313½c; clear, sptember; clear rib, r, 13c; last hair, 12c, ovement; sales, 5,606 and December, Janu-

corn, 14,000 bn. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat extra, \$1.26@1.25%; 2. Corn steady, with us—Good demand at

wheat, 23,000 bu.)

to arrive, 15@15%0: at 9%@9%c. Cornier; ordinary, 18%@ %c; prime, 22@22%c.

sales, 500 bales; mar-s. Receipts, 81 bales; Great Britain, 2,539 old last evening, 12,500

t, % premimu; ster-

TTON-Quiet and un-

1. Wheat steady, with 05; white, \$1.15@1.20. and, at 63@05c. Oats 1@45c. Rye fair and anged.

strong; seneral times close; clear rib sold; clear norminally at wanted; shoulders, ot, and to come out c, and held at 13% c at

LE. Tron-Quiet and un-

ulders, 10c; clear rib, red hams, 15%@16c; ; shoulders, 9c; clear @16%c.

Quiet and firm; mid-shipments, 265 bales;

nominal. Corn-meal fand drooping; yel-ng at 55@56e, Bran

nd and higher # \$25.00. 6c. Bacon firm and. ar rib, 13%c; clear,

wer, closing firm; No. 0, \$1.47@1.19; No. 1, \$1.18; amber Michi, \$1.43\%; No. 1 red, \$1.40\%; Seller September, Corn fair and firm; \$68\%; Seller September, 1 ow mixed, \$68\%; mand at lower rates; August and Septem-30e; seller August, rejected, \$3\%; @3fc. Vessels scarce at \$2\%; \$1.47\%; No. 1 \text{ \$1.47\%} \$1

; wheat, 68,000 bu;

; wheat, 26,000 bu;

nged. IIA. TER—Firm; Western 220c. 220c. 12%G13c; half-

Rio, 191/@211/e.

KS, MORSE & CO

ned, 12%c.

12c; August, 12%c; bulk, 4% 65c. ad steady; superfine, indiana and Onio ex-at unchanged. Corn new. E. Flour steady for Western mixed, 520; 4.00@25.00, Bacon accorde; clear rib, 130, 15c. ged. D. UPFS—Wheat dull and o. 2 do, \$1.11. Cota ill and heavy; No. 1

nchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Flour hir and firm; No. 1 August, \$1.08; Sep-and lower; No. 2, 486 2, 66%c. Rye weak inactive and lower; to Oswego, 7c. wheat, 900 bu; corn, corn, 64,000 bu. No. 2 in car lots, 76c; and drooping; No. 2 BANKS' LES

and yet He saw and knew the wondrous blessedness of his Father's house, that "imperial palace whence He came."

So, though the disciple have here an experience of the desert, it is his privilege to enjoy the companionship and sympathy of Him who passed through it all, and who will give sweet wells of Bacca even in the lonely and and places, and who leads on to the land whose sunshine is the smile of God. Therefore, weary plagrim, be cheered and consoled. Your way is not altogether barren. Many and many an oasis you reach and enjoy in your heavenward journey. Many a rest you have where you would like to tarry, for the Lord is near. But even when you feel most oppressed and forsaken, with Fath's strong eye you can look forward. Out of the gloom rises the fair trees that grow beside the water of life. The per-less mountains of the Heavenly Zion lift heir fad cless summits in airs that have no taint their fad cless summits in airs that have no taint their fad cless summits in airs that have no taint of death. You discarp the valleys of rost afar, of death. You discarp the valleys of rost afar, whose fruits never deeay, and where the loved who have gone before you abide. But, best of who have gone before you abide. But, best of who have gone before and thirst no more, and where, pure like Him, they are glad forever.

and who yet bear it unforgiven—souls that have perchance sinned grievously against the light fain be thought une grifts, and who still would a bose faits leprosy is old. And there are souls discrace. All such carry a load that it burning light of the termine of life are turned to oitterness. O, this disgust of self, this shrinking before Infinite Purity, this sense of loss and dishonor, this shame that can turn nowhere for concealment, this terrible isolation which the soul is standed through Iranser grossion.

There are still other aspects and experiences of mankind that are figured by the text. From some natures the "ight of the elernial world seems almost or quite excluded. There has expringed to be lief are dry. This perchance the benignant face, infinite in pily and love. They hear no voices singing of the unfinite wisdom that is in all things. No spirit of mutterable goodness seems pervaling the universe, and touching their hearts with a blessed joy. The wonder and the beauty of the world is not asserting the content of the proposely discarded the Gespel—have not purposely discarded the Gespel—have not willingly welcomed the dark doubts that make their inglit. They have no by preferred this spiritual vacancy and desolution. And yet they have come to it. There are others whose sans and wiskness have drawn them in. But, we have not copy there thoughts. They are quite absorbed in what pertains to sense and the sense of the control of the world is an age of easy indifferentism that we had the present occupy their thoughts. They are quite absorbed in what pertains to sense and time of the world in the spiritual vacancy and desolution. And yet they have come to it. There are others whose sines and wiskness have drawn them in. But, we have the present occupy their thoughts. They are quite absorbed in what pertains to sense and time. They have no provide the sense of their uncertainty, of their insignify read of the spirit of the world is an again of the world in the present occupy their thoughts. They are quite

eas eccapation, is better than another, that a change in the fatiguing or dear the fatig

sense the that is given and possibilities of framebully, which of Blaces even in the lonely and and should be such as the burde of the desert. We may be limited a speed on any how with this sewhed in the seven that the sewhed in the sewhed in the sewhed of the sew of the sewhed in the sewhed in

but as His living word to us, and we should humbly seek for the lessons which it brings.

Its first lesson was one of humility. It asserted our present ignorance concerning God's purposes and acts. It said to us in the words of seried our present ignorance concerning God's purposes and acts. It said to us in the words of Christ, "What I do ye know not now." It was

The Story of the Barrien of the John Charte of the John Char

And when we could not interpret the ways of Providence to us, we should not complain and say that God was unjust and harsh, but should humbly say in all his acts towards us. "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth to Him good."

This lesson of humility, leading us to submission and to trust, was the most important and practical teaching of the text, and only through its guidance could we be led to comfort and peace.

But it was not the only truth which it con-But it was not the only truth which it contained; it told of hope as well as of humility. A time would come when belief would brighten into knowledge and faith be swallowed in sight. God said 60 us, "What I do know thou knowest not now;" but to this He added the precious promise, "Thou shalt know hereafter." What happiness a aited us in the upper scenes of light and joy could not now be told, for eye had not seen nor ear heard. But we know that among light and joy could not now be told, for eye had not seen nor car heard. But we knew that among those springs of bliss this should be one. We should then know the meaning and design of all God's dealings with us here. What blessedness and consolation would there be in this fact alone, and if it had no other joy but this, would be infinitely glorious and rich.

HEALED BY FAITH.

Sermon at St. James Church by Bishop Clarkson. The Bt. Rev. Dr. Clarkson delivered a sermon, at morning service, yesterday, in St. James Episcopal Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, taking his text from Matthew ix., 20: "And behold a woman which was diseased for twelve years," etc. The preacher de-scribed the scene around the Savior on the day when the miracle of healing the diseased female was performed. Crowds were thronging upon Him, and this woman, strong in faith, and afflicted in body, touched the hem of His garment, and, behold, she was healed. The Lord asked of His disciples, "Who touched my garment?" But so many thronged around him that no disciple could tell who did so, although the omniscient could tell who did so, although the omniscient eye of the Savior new that the woman had touched the garment with faith, and knew that the virtue of healing had gone out from His divine nature to the poor afflicted mortal.

The incident was one of the most touching in the New Testament. It taught mankind the great lesson of faith, without which prayer was of little worth. He would not pause to draw a parallel, sit great length, between the woman who was healed by faith, and the souls that were saved by the same power. The lesson of the text was obvious. Thousands had flocked to see Jesus, many of them halt and blind, believing nothing, expecting nothing, and returning to their homes empty-handed as they came. The afflicted woman was made the medium, on this occasion, of teaching humanity faith in Christ, as the best and surest road to spiritual salvation. It was by faith also that sinful souls would be saved. In the world there were thousands of nominal Christians who conformed to religiou from mere habit, or from some worldly motive, and who did not approach God's temple with faith in Christ, from the boundless sea of whose infinite being the healing waters of the human soul were drawn by those who deserved to be made whole in the sight of God.

The preacher then devoted himself to the lukewarmness among members of the Church, who ought to be warned, and drawn to ways of eye of the Savior new that the woman had

"GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD."

THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK.

Scrmon by the Rov. G. W. Crofts, of Sand-wich, Ill. The Rev. G. W. Crofts, of Sandwich, Ill., preached a sermon yesterday morning at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, upon the subject of Christ's charge to His disciples. He chose for his text:

Take ye heed, watch and pray; for ye know not when the time is .—Mark xiii., 33. The speaker said that that the text taught the necessity of vigilance in spiritual matters; that while the words of the text might have referred to the destruction of Jerusalem, yet it also had a direct reference to the present time; the judgment day might be an event which would not occur for ages, yet death was practically the end of the world to us, and what preparation we

not occur for ages, yet death was practically the end of the world to us, and what preparation we made must be made here.

When the Savior told His disciples to take heed, He wanted them to be diligent in striving for their own and the spiritual welfare of the world; to exercise the same vigilance in religion that is exercised in the business affairs of life. In these temporal things men investigate and weigh matters, and in the more important matters of the soul, this care should be exercised. In the present age, when the spirit of inquiry was exceedingly active, when there was more independence of thought, and when the press made the opportunities for disseminating ideas absolutely boundless, the Christian must buckle on his armor, and by keeping himself familiar with all the advancements made in the world, be able to meet the adversaries of the Gospel, and vanquish them in their chosen arens of free discussion.

The werld was taking heed, noting with care every thought and investigation, and it said, "As these things go, Christianity will die," and, in some way, claimed each new discovery as so much gained in opposition to Christianity. It was so natural to forget the tree when we ate the fruit, and the world forgot that these discoveries were but the fruits of Christianity. In order to push on the kingdom of our Lord, we must note all this development, and bring it to its proper relation to that kingdom, which was one of light and peace. The Christian was not only to take heed to growth of grace in his own soul, but he was to take heed to the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on the earth, to the gradual, silent workings of that leaven which was destined to leaven the whole lump.

prayer to God in humbleness and submission to His will, the right use of every means of grace, with patient waiting for God's blessing?

Drawings from Gincinnati Fublic Schools, on exhibition in the show windows and art department at Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 State street. Of these large numbers from all grades of the day and evening schools, many whole classes are represented by original designs, and all so universally accurate and smoothly executed as to be well worth the time and patience spent in examining them.

Haines Bros'. Pianos. Prices exceedingly reasonable. Warranted first-class in quality. Terms, \$50 cash; balance, \$25 monthly. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

Starch.

The ladies will find Kingsford's Oswego Silver Gloss
Starch far superior to all other starches for dressing
laces, linens, muslins, and all other fine fabrics.

The Improved "Phalon N. B. Cereus" Is exquisite. P. alon's Hair Invigorator is cetablished as a splendid at d refreshing hair and scalp tonic. Sold by druggists generally.

Newport has had a measure of excitement.
On Saturday a man and woman secured rooms at the Perry House, registering as M. A. Leary and lady, of New York; another stranger arrived, giving the name of George Van Dyke, of Providence. Sunday morning, Mr. Leary reported to the City Marshal that his room had been entered, and jewelry, worth \$5,000, stolen. The Marshal, after deliberating until evening, concluded to arrest the complainant, and Leary acknowledged that he had robbed the lady of the jewelry. It seems that she is the keeper of a house of ill-repute in New York, and that Leary is her "friend." He put up the job in connection with Van Dyke, and, it is supposed, tendered him a part of the stolen property, as he left for New York Sunday morning. Two thousand dollars' worth of jewelry was recovered from Leary. Officers are in search of Van Dyke.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK. MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1874. FIRST RACE.
Stake Race, \$50 each, to which the Asstion adds \$300.

A. H. Bnek enters ch. m. Hattle
Graves & Loomis enter b. g. Bay Henry
Alex Lewis enters ch. g. Jerome SECOND RACE.

Stake Race, 850 each, to which the Association adds \$300. tion adds \$300.

Graves & Loomis enter b. g. Chicago
Alex Lewis enters gr. m. May Howard
J. W. Granger enters b. g. Gen. Howard
The above races will be 3 in 5 to harness, and will be
governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY

Twelve Entirely New Special Stare!
First appearance of the Magnifices,
LAWRENCE BROTHERS,
Kings of the Air, in their Wonderful Exploits on the
Schelle Perfecue. Horizontal Bar, Arenic Stadies, &c.
The world-Lamed Irish and German Specialists,
BARNEY and RICKEY,
Returning from their Triumphart Successer Coultering THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAW.

Remember the prices, the lowest fin America.

Matiness Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY, AUG. 10, FIRST APPRARANCE OF SCHUMANN'S WORLD-FAMOUS Trans-Atlantic Novelty Combination THE PARISIAN FOLLY! 34 ARTISTS! The most varied and recher-lainment in the world. Secure your seats. For particulars see programmes.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. LAST WEEK OF PARIS! Must Positively Close Aug. 15.
Don't fail to see it this week.

EDUCATIONAL. Rockland Collegiate Institute, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

NYAOK, UN THE BUDSON, A.

The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17. The President,
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, and other members of
the Faculty, will be at the Palmer House, Chicago, on
Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 10 and 11, and will be happy
to see their former pupils and patrons, and any persons
having young ladies to educate.

The twonty-second year of Racine College will begin Sopt. If. In the Collegiate Department, the School of Letters, the Scientific School, in the Preparatory Department, the Grammar School, the Mathematical School, will open on that day. The system of houses secures for the rounger boys the personal care of a small school with the advantages of a large one. For admission, apply to the day and the second school of the Collegiate of the of the Colleg

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES, LONDON, ONT., CANADA,
Afford the Highest Intellectual and Christian Education,
for the sons and daughters of gentlemen, at very moderate charges. (The Colleges are a mile apart.)
President und Founder-THE RIGHT REV. I.
HELLMUTH, D. D., D.C. L., Lord Bishop of Huron. N.
The Colleges are respectively supplied with an able
staff of Experienced European Teachers.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY.
The Term begins Sept. 2.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY. A Home Boarding School for Boys and Girls, AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Thorough instruction in every Department. For Circulars apply to MINS GRACE P. JONES, Principal. REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN. Rector. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 a.m., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be pres-ent. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

Mt. Vernon English, Classical & Military Academy. At MORGAN PARK, Washington Heights, Ilis. The Fall Session of this institution will begin Sopt. 10. Pa-rents can obtain full pamphlet circulars for 1874, by ad-dressing the Principal or Wm. Talcott, Eaq., Attorney-at-Law, 42 Portland Block, Chicago, Ili. S. SHELDON NORTON, Proprietor. Seminary of the Sacred Heart,

484 West Taylor-st., Chicago.
This Institution offers every facility for a refined and solid education. Studies will be resumed Sept. 1, 1874.
For further particulars and prospectus address LADY SUPERIOR. Mrs. Faith C. Hosmer & Miss E. H. Rockwell's Family and Day-School for young ladies, Springfiel Mass., reopened Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MADAME O. da SILVA (formerly Mrs. Ogdon Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Laddes and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Application may me made personally or by letter as above.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning Schools. Somplied as pressly at SKY, Bennett Building, New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Trenty-second-st.
Ricket office, 61 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph,
and To Canal-st., corner of Madison.

9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 1 9:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & ALTON MAILMOAD.

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BAY VIEW HOUSE. This finely-located house, situated at Ferry Beach, Saco, Mc. (adjoining 'Old Orchard Beach), and near the new Camp-Meeting Ground, will open June 1, 1874. The house is situated near the eater; rooms large and airy, en suite and single, and all command a view of the coesn; fine fishing, boating, bathing, and riding. The hotel is first-class throughout. Coaches always in attendance at the depot in Saco to take passengers to the house. Torms moderate. WASSAUMERAG HOTEL, FORT POINT, PENOBscot Bay, Me. Just completed; everything new;
large, airy rooms, in suits or single, specially designed for
the comfort and convenience of families, being provided
with gas, steam heat, sait and fresh baths, billiards,
bowling, telograph, news stand, lyery stable, etc. Open
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FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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INDIANA.

Splendid Crops of Wheat and Corn.

A Large Amount of Old Wheat in the Farmers' Granaries.

The Cause of the Increase in Grain-Crops.

A Good Business-Outlook---Anticipations of a Heavy, Safe, Cash Trade.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune

Ine chops
looked finer. Such is the uniform report . almost every section of the State, the statement has been verified a large degree by considerable travel personal inspection of the garnered tt and the waving fields of corn. Good ops appear to recur with a regularity not disimilar to that attending "panics." In the year 864 this State knew its largest yield of wheat corn; and it is the epoch from which all parisons of later crops have been made. In since within the memory of the present race active agriculturists, with the exception of bountiful year 1864. The country of which ndianapolis is the natural market em-races thirty-four counties of Indiana ad sixteen counties of Illinois. The remaining Louisville, and Cincinnati, respectively. area of country produces 118,000,000 bush-f corp. 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 18,-000,000 bushels of oats, and about 1,000,000 o rye and barley combined. Of this yield, about 50 per cent is surplus, representing a cash-value, at last year's prices, of \$40,000,000. But, in estimating the crops of this year, the reports received here take in the entire State rather than this restricted territory, and are divided, by

The shrewdest observer of the grain-market have—one whose experience runs further ack than most of his contemporaries in busi-ess—now gives it as his opinion that the crop heat south of the Road is

THE BEST FOR FULLY TWENTY-PIVE TRARS, oth as to quantity and quality. In the Lower sey, and Spencer Counties,—the wheat is re-arkable; while, in the Middle and Upper Wapash counties, the proportion of excellence is well maintained; but the palm of superiority goes to the south. Col. Dick Thompson, the veteran politician and agriculturist, informs me that, in the counties contiguous to Vigo,—his place of residence,—the wheat will average fully acres to the bushel, while the quantity will be clity 15 per cent better. In the 30 per-cent rease in quantity is reckoned 5 or 6 per may be assumed an average crop; the reis of better quality. Considerable quantities re already been marketed, and, of this, some

s of Detter quantity of this, some a liready been marketed, and, of this, some of 64 pounds to the bushel is the general ght. In the northern tier of counties, after using the Wabash River in lie northeastern at the wheat is very fine. Porter, White, atton, Jasper, Newton, and, in fact, all the strie-counties, including the Wes Plains, west is couthwest of Lafayette,

ALL VIELD HEAVILY.

There are no lack of instances where 25 and bushels have rewarded the farmer's care, and are Howard County enthusiast threshed 55 bushes from a small field to which he had paid special itention. The Raccoon Valley yields 30 bushes; Marion County will not fall short of 25; hite Pike, Cass, and a few others known particularly as wheat counties, will run up fully to S or 30 bushels. In some counties the yield is poor. Boone, in the White River country, responts only 12 bushels; and there are instances where the crop will not be over 8. But these are solated cases, the effect of local causes entirely, and are not to be taken as indicative of any extended sections of the State. The chinch-bug has put in its appearance in spots, but the devastation has not been either general or severe. In a few of the central counties the wheat is light

in weight and poor in quality by reason of the chinch; but, as a general rule, the kernel is heavy, sold, and heaithy.

In addition to the new wheat crop of the State, the large amount of the state, the large amount of the state, the large amount of the state into the account in aiming at a comparative estimate of the wheat indiana could, if she would, market this fall. In every section of the State, the farmers' granaries are full of old wheat,—in not a few instances the "hold-over" including the crop of 1871 as well as that of 1872 and 1873. Polk County is well stocked, and so is Marion, and the White River Valley Counties generally. In February last, \$1.70 was offered for this wheat by dealers here, but farmers concluded it would go to \$2, and, despite warnings to the contrary, held on to their stocks. The consequence is that they have lost very largely, besides being kept on of the currency for months. Never since that time has the market advanced beyond \$1.30 or \$1.40, and now the ruling rate is from \$1.00 to \$1.10, at which it is likely to remain. It is the opinion of those most able to judge correctly, that a large proportion of the new and old wheat—will be also to the new and old wheat—will be money; they have been in debt long enough, and for a year past have been in debt long enough, and for a year past have been struggling to free themselves from the last remnants of indebtedness fastened upon them by the food-tide of prosperity and speculation procedent to the panic of last fall. It is believed that, if the farmers can obtain an average of \$1, they will let the wheat go, and apply the proceeds to the work of debt-extinction to which all classes of people have applied themselves so assiduously during the past winter and appling. Indiana is not aione in her splendid wheat-crop. The whole country seems to have budded and blossomed with plenty, and should there be a brisk foreign market our people will always to the season when the season and they carry with them to season and they are always to the st

as a class, have not been exempt from the rables of financial plans and discussion, the influence financial plans and discussion, the influence the sound doctrine of increase has been de-sive everywhere. While debating the efficacy of the sound doctime of increase has been decisive verywhere. While debating the efficacy of this or that project for a return to specie-payment, or the relative value of gold and paper-money issues, the Lord of the plow has not forgotten to add a few scree to his arable land, and to devote an hour or two per day of extra labor to the cultivation of his crops. Then the Grange movement has been influential in this direction. In the first days of the Patrons of Husbandry, social and material improvements were the main objects of the association. The stimulation of thought, the increased reading of literature specially prepared for the farm, and the interchange of the results of experience and study, have all had their effect in improving the modes and methods of cultivation. For the large crop, and the consequent indications of a good trade, the Farmers' Movement is entitled to the credit largely; and it is a work fully as worthy of them as the other and important one, politically, of overturning county rings and putting rascals out of office.

PROVISIONS AND FRUITS.

reports out of office.

PROVISIONS AND FRUITS.

As a result of the large corn crop, an easy and full provision market would be natural. But the high price of corn and the rate paid for hogs last year caused every available porker to be shipped to market. Shoats were sent to slaughter nine months before they should have been, to save the expense of feeding; and hence the hog crop this fall will be very short. There are no hogs in this locality at all, and within the past few days, at least 2,000 or 3,000 have been brought here from Kentucky to feed. Food will be cheap, and the consequence is, that the hogs will be better fattened than last year, while the prices will rule high, owing to the limited sup-

The fruit crop will not average more than one The fruit crop will not average more than one-half. Last year the frost killed the majority of the blooming trees in Indiana, save the harder varieties of apple, and the comparison is made with two years ago, when there was a reasonably-good yield. Budded peaches will be short, while seedlings will give a fair yield. There are indications in the peaches now being received of unusually early maturity, and it is believed the market is now at its height. Apples promise well, although the later varieties are faling off largely before ripening; but the crop is abundant, and the price ranges from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per barrel. Very little is done in shipping Indiana fruit. Comignors are careless in selection and packing, and very little is fit for Eastern shipment. In the coming years, pomologists may learn that there is money in the cultivation of fruit, and then a trade will develop worthy

toes for domestic consumption, but this year we shall have plenty, and to spare.

THE BUSINESS-OUTLOOK.

A tour through "the street" reveals the healthy and conddent tone of business men, predicated largely upon the abundant crops. The year of the panic has been one of settlements and preparations. Wholesale dealers have pruned their trade closely, cutting off bad customers, collecting every dollar of indebtedness, and selling only to cash-customers and to cautious and conservative buyers. The same rule has applied itself to the retail dealer and to the country-merchant, and thence to every household. Economy has been the watchword since September last; cash-payments have been more universal than for fifteen years; while the struggle to pay off the load of existing indebtedness has been persistent, and in general successful. The country never was so near out of debt as to-day,—at least, not for years. Business has seldom been upon a surer footing, with a less per cent of incumbrance from the past, and a more cheering outlook for the future. The domestic economy enforced by the name stagment of trade. was in possession was used until absolutely worr out. Never were wardrobes so barren as now never were the absolute necessities of re-plenishment greater. Every garment

never were the absolute necessities of re-plenishment greater. Every garment, boot and shoe, hat and cap, every farm implement, household utensil, and arti-cle of furniture,—has been used to the limit; while habits of life have been reduced to a state of severs simplicity. Necessity, and, to some extent, an easier feeling, based upon the general appreciation of better times, will stimulate the demand in every branch of trade and industry, and our merchants are already putting their houses in order for the fall-busi-ness. Without exception, our jobbers antici-ness.

ness. Without exception, our jobbers anticipates a

HEAVY, SAFE, CASH TRADE,
and their orders East and to importers are more generous as to scope and amount than they have been for twelve months. In staple dry goods, domestics, woolen goods, boots and shoes, and other articles of wearing apparel, the demand will be steady and eonstant, affording employment for the mills and factories of the East whose looms and machinery have been either partially or entirely stilled since the days of the panic. Already the new wheat is flowing rapidly into market, and the supply of currency increasing in the hands of the people. It is true that this amount is still small, but the banks have plenty, and as business rests upon sure foundations, and within conservative lines established during the past year, merchants and traders will find reasonable accom-

and traders will find reasonable accommodation, and soon the wirels of trade must, of necessity, be running with greater ease than for months. The confident tone of the market is everywhere felt. In all departments of business, men wear cheerful faces; manufacturers are putting their engines and lathes in order; builders are extending their contracts; and, unless something utterly beyond human ken occurs, this fall will see a season of business activity in Indianapolis, and in all the cities and towns of the Stdte, unequaled for its amount and unexcelled for its character. The effects of the panic are passing away as the memories of an ugly dream, and the dawn of a substantial prosperity comes with the brightness and healthfulness of the day.

H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, has declined a renomination as Delegate to Congress.

—Our exchanges are still running the item of a cadet vacancy in this district. We stated some weeks ago that the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Congressman Ray's son to the place, and we have the authority of that gentleman for saying there is no vacancy.—Monmouth (IU.) Atlas.

—A hornd story is told of two boys of Birmingham, England, who pushed a younger boy into a canal three times successively, he twice escaping death by swimming away and crawling out of the water. The last time the youthful murderers went in themselves and held their victim under water till he died.

—L. J. Burlingame, County Superintendent of Schools of Columbia County, Wis., was on Wedneeday, by the judgment of Judge Stewart, removed from office. He was charged with having soted as agent, and sold fourteen maps, for Silas Chapman, to the school district, at a profit of about \$1 per map, while he was Superintendent. Burlingame is a Republican. Had the profits amounted to a sum equal to the back-pay of an ordinary Congressman, we wonder if he would have been removed.—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

—Miss Bessie Sudlow, the actress, was robbed of a camel's haur shawl, valued at \$600, and other valuable articles of wearing apparel, just as she was leaving for Europe on the City of Bichmond on Saturday. Other passengers announced losses, and complained bitterly of the negligence of the Company whereby such outrages could be successfully committed.

—A London telegram from Vienna announces the Prince of Asturias has passed his final examination at the Theress Gymnasium in that city. After visiting his mother, Queen Isabella, at Paris, he will enter the University at Vienna, and follow a three years' course of study there. He will then enter a military-school either at Munich or in England.

—J. H. C. Wilson, part proprietor and editor of the lowa City Republican, publishes a long letter in the Press, of that city, deuneniatory of his partner, N. H. Brain

A Strange Story.

From the Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

Miss Lyds Byres father, of Oskalocsa, Ia., laisly wrote a letter to one of his daughter's lady friends in Bloomington, Ill., stating that Lyds was dead. She had been seized with illness soon after returning home from the Normal school at Bloomington and died suddenly. It made much grief among the companions of the young lady's Normal school course. Several days after a letter came addressed to the same young lady of Bloomington, apparently by the hands of her dead friend. Opening the letter she found that her supposed dead friend had both written the letter and signed it. The letter stated that she had been struck down by illness, was pronounced dead, put in a coffin, her grave dug, and the hour for her funeral appointed; but she was luckly not buried for the very good reason that she woke up in time to render the last ceremony quite unnecessary. She was very glad of it, and was quite well again. She supposes it was a trance that looked like death.

MRS. EATON.

The Great Scandal of Jackson's Administration.

The Story as Told by the Lady Herself.

From the Washington Republican, In 1829 one of the most remarkable women America ever produced came prominently into view before the public. At the age of 75 she is

still a hale, vigorous, and well-preserved lady, and in her form and face there are now many of the lines and lineaments of that queenly beauty winch once led captive many men.

MRS. GEN. JOHN H. HATON is now in Washington, on a brief visit from her home in New York. Yesterday, it was the privilege of a representative of the National Republican to have an hour or two's conversation with her, and to obtain her sensent to make the conversation public. While it confirms some of the items familiar to the general reader touching her life, it explodes many a false idea, and gives a clear and true insight into the foundation and history of the scaudalous charges which made her name famous, which led to dissolutions of Cabinets, which killed the higher aspirations of Cabinets, which killed the higher high made har name famous, which is strong the foundation of the famous of the United States, and which illustrated the devotion of Old Hickory to an injured woman.

"You were born in this city, Mrs. Eaton?"

"Yes, sir; in 1799. I was just two weeks old when my mother sat up in bed to cut father's hair for his attendance at Washington's funeral. Washington was often a guest at father's house."

"Your maiden name was ___?"

"Margaret O'Neal, My father, William O'Neal, was a wealthy man, and, during girlhood days, I never had cause for trouble or sorrow of any kind."

"And were you married young?"

"And were you married young?"
"Yes, and very happily, too. My husband's name was John Bowie l'imberlake, and he was a Purser in the navy. My first child was born when I was 17, and in just thirteen months after

Purser in the navy. My first child was born when I was 17, and in just thirteen months after my wedding-day."

"Was it a boy?"

"Yes, he died when 6 months old. The second was a girl. She was named Virginia. She resides in Paris, where she married Monsieur Sampayo, a Frenchman of distinction, but now dead. Virginia had a daughter, Blanche Marie, who also married John Randolph, a grandson of old Dr. Brockeubrough, of Richmond, a great friend of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Through her I have four grandchildren, George Chaoman, named after the celebrated Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, John H. Eston, Mary, and Emily Randolph. My domestic life was happy. It was as happy a marriage as ever was. Mr. Timberlake died abroad, at Port Mahon, in 1823."

"A natural death ?"

"I'm so glad you ask me that question. Yes, he died a natural death. A year or more previous to his death, and during great physical suffering, he made a slight and most ineffectual attempt at suicide, and that is all the foundation there is for the story that he did not die a natural death. His disease was the asthma. Just previous to his death he wrote me a dixtoen-page

Formula Marco Marc

"Now, Mrs. Eaton, we come to the vital part of this conversation, and that a clear understanding rasy be had, tell us of your

PERSONAL RELATIONS TO GEN. JACKSON."

"It is simple enough. Gen. Jackson and my father were friends before I was born. You recollect he first came to the Senate soon after Tennessee was admitted as a State, and was there until 1798. He came again to the Senate in 1823, and was there two years. He was a boarder at my father's house. My mother and Mrs. Jackson were also greatly attached to each other, and of course I was a great favorite with them, and when I became, the wife of Gen. Eaton, Jackson's dearest friend, why, of course, he took greater interest in me, and for reasons and motives of the highest character he became,

he took greater interest in me, and for reasons and motives of the highest character he became, in the hour of trial, such a staunch defender as only Jackson could be."

"Well, now, what constituted these reasons and motives?"

"You must recollect that Gen. Jackson's wife was a Mrs. Roberts, and that his enemies did not hesitate to vilify her character previous to and after her marriage to him. It is true, she was not highly accomplished, nor fitted as an ornament to a drawing-room, but she was a pure, virtuous, generous, high-souled woman, and none knew it so well as her great husband. Gen. Eaton was present at her marriage, and we were both at the Hermitage when her funeral took place. Gen. Jackson was wholly unnerved and inconsolable, for he loved his wife with all the strength and devotion of his soul. He believed that the stories-rather lies—told about her during the Presidential contest killed her, and from that moment he became the sworn and unyielding foe of all slanderers of women; and when they began to drag the name of Eaton through the mire—a name specially dear to him—he was naturally indignant. But this was by no means all. He saw in the attempt to ruin me an adverse influence against his Administration, led and secretly worked by John C. Calhoun.

"What was the nature of "THE SLANDER AGAINST TOU?"

"To be plain—that I was enceinte after Tim-

"What was the nature of
"The SLANDER AGAINST YOU?"
"To be plain—that I was enceinte after Timberlake had been gone a year at sea, and by Gen.
Eaton» A more monstrous lie was never told."
"Was there anything to base it on?"
"Nothing, absolutely nothing. My mother and myself were invited to go out riding by Gen.
Eaton. It was a night previous to one of his departures for home, and before we were married. When near Kalorama, the horses took fright, ran away, upset the carriage and threw us all out. When I got home I found myself badly bruised; was put to bed, and Dr. Craven was sent for. When he dame father and mother were present in my chamber. It was alleged that I said, 'Doctor, if you had come sconer you might have seen a little John H. Eaton;' but I never made any such remark."
"The stream and the said of the present I comit reference to the had a said.

"Who started that slander?"

"It came about in this way. For the present I omit reference to the ladies of the Cabinet. I shall tell you of them by and by. There was one Rev. J. N. Campbell here who was pastor of a Presbyterian church, who intermeddled with the affair, joined the gossip against me, and did all he could to blast my reputation. He supposed that Gen. Jackson would attend his church, and that he could have influence over him. He told the Rev. E. S. Ely, of Philadelphia, a budget of lies about me, and induced him to communicate the same to Gen. Jackson in a letter. That is the same to Gen. Jackson in a letter. That is the same to Gen. Jackson of Russia."

"Parton, in his life of Jackson, refers to that letter."

monds by the Graud Duke of Russia."

Parton, in his life of Jackson, refers to that letter."

"Indeed! What does he say?"

"Why, he say that Ely wrote Jackson that you instructed your servants to call your children Eaton, not Timberlake."

So help me God, I never did anything of the kind. It is a base, unmitigated lie. What else did the wretch say?"

"He said that you and Gen. Eaton traveled together, and registered at hotels as man and wife before you were married to him."

"This is too much, sir. Put that down as a most infernal lie. It is the first time I ever heard of it. I never traveled anywhere, previous to my marriage to Gen. Eaton, but once, and that was to New York, and Mr. Timberlake and my father were with us."

It is proper to say here, as a matter of history, that this letter of Ely's was written to Gen. Jackson repind to it, at this letter of Ely's was written to Gen. Jackson, March 18, 1829, very soon after the formation of the Cabinet. Jackson repind to it, at the formation of the Cabinet. Jackson repind to it, at the formation of the Cabinet. Jackson repind to it, at the formation of the Cabinet. Jackson repind to it, at the formation of the campel of the Mrs. Eaton was fired by the his zeal in behalf of Mrs. Farton and sthat his zeal in behalf of Mrs. Eaton was fired by the casting that from personal knowledge he knew most of the charges to be entirely false, and in his heart of hearts he believed them all to be. He did not rest, however, without seeking in every way to disprove them, and according to my false when the formation of the Cabinet. Jackson repind to it.

The horses becoming restired, or the clothing of the woll of the wind of the two ladies of five the horses ocally possibly be checked. Finally, when the horses were caught, it was found that Mrs. Bergeman was

dead, her body being bruised and out in a most sickening manner. Her body was so completely entangled in the machinery that it required the strength of two men to extricate her. The fate of her daughter was not instant death, but her injuries were such that she died on Sunday morning. ollections of how his own wife suffered keen recollections of how his own wife suffered by similar aspersions.
"When you found out what Ely had done, what did you do?"

GHOSTLY WITNESSES.

A Tale of the Ghost which Honore Mirabel Saw—The Buried Treasure in the Garden—Mirabel's Desire to Become Wealthy, and How He At-tempted It—The Ghost in a Law Court.

by similar aspersions.

"When you found out what Ely had done, what did you do?"

"I went with my father and mother to Philadelphia, and leaving them at a hotel, I sought a friend of mine by the name of Bradford and went with him to Mr. Ely's house, and calling him to the parlor, demanded of him the source of his information. He said he could not give it. 'Very well,' said I; 'I shall not leave your house till I get it.' He turned to Mr. Bradford and said, 'Come let us walk in the garden.' 'No, sir; you do not leave my presence until I have your author. You pretend to be a Christian minister. You have basely wronged an innocent woman, and have got to tell me from whom you obtained your information.' After further parleying and angry discussion he told me that he got it from the Rev. Campbell. I then told him it was all a wicked lie, and vowed that he should suffer for it. Beturning to Washington, and without taking off my things. I went directly to Mr. Campbell's house, and found him in his parlor with my husband, who didn't know that I had been to Philadelphia on this business. I told him what I had learned in Philadelphia, and asked him what I object he had in filching from me my good name. Campbell proposed to have a witness to the conversation; said it was important, and I thought so too. Just then Col. Towson, an old gray-headed officer, came in, and we both agreed he should be the witness. In a moment I discovered he was as deep in the mine as the other was in the mud, and that it would be necessary to have the dates; so we sent to the Navy Department for a record of the time of the sailing of the Shark. Towson's and Campbell's dates did not agree, and then Towson made an attempt to alter the dates in the book to make their story fit. When I saw Towson doing that, I exclaimed, 'Great God! I am undone. The man whom I supposed was a friend was proving an enemy. Then Maj. Eacton said: 'Sir, you must answer for this,' and made an attempt to get at Campbell. I seized him by the arm and prevented a collision. I in the Gerden-Mirabel's Desire to Become Wealthy, and How He Attempted It—The Ghost in a Law Court.

Witnesses from another world rarely make their appearance in a court-room, eight in propria persona (spirita, perhaps, would be the better word), or at second-hand as forming part of the subject matter of the case. An instance has been quite recently reported from Maryland, where a spectre appeared in court as deus exmaching, though he was visible only to a half-witted witness and the guilty party.

Among the liminous judicial minds who have sat upon the Bench in this State, there was at least one who certainly believed in the possibility of such appearances, and any well-intentioned ghost would, no doubt, have been cordially received had he presented himself when this Honor was holding court. In a case like the one we are about to relate, however, his keen legal scumen would certainly, despite his spiritual predifections, have sent his ghostship out of court at once.

Honore Mirabel, aged 19, a peasant and a native of the City of Pertuis, was employed as assistant gardner at the country seat of a M. Gay, not far from Marseilles. Weary of the painful and laborous life which forced him to endure the burden and heat of the day, he sought in his mind for some expedient by which to free himself from his unhappy condition. He resolved to declare himself rich by reason of having found a trassure, and arranged the following ingenious little story to support his statement: One night at about 11 o'clock, during the month of May, he was asleep under an almond tree in the garden of the Gay country-house. Considering the place he had chosen for his bed, it is not wonderful that he siept lightly. Being roused by a slight noise, he saw by the light of the moon a man at the window of a neighboring house, which was only 5 or 6 paces from him. As this house was at the time uninhabited, the sight of this man surprised him, and he thought he ought to challenge him. He therefore called to him, but the figure made no response. This Now Dr. Craven was dead, and I could not speak to him in his grave; so I went to his pastor, the Rev. Obadiah Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown both averred that Dr. Craven had never said anything of the kind to them; on the contrary, that he had spoken very kindly of me just previous to his death, and referred to a pot of preserves and bottle of old port wine that I sent him when he was sick. But, sir, the poison had gone into the veins of my enemies, and it was hard to cure them of their madness; but little did I dream of the political sifinificance of these things. I was them of their madness; but little did I dream of the political sifinificance of these things. I was only thinking of the wanton lies as they personally affected me."

"Now, madame, let us return to the Cabinet. What did the ladies do?"

"I was quite as independent as they, and had more powerful friends. Mrs. Ingham never called on me, nor Mrs. Branch either. Mrs. Cal houn, with her husband, called once during my absence in Philadelphia. Mr. Eaton and myself returned the call. We were politely, not warmly, received. After a few days Duff Green's paper, the Telegraph, said Mrs. Calhoun had not called on me. Martin Van Buren was a widower and a great friend of mine, and gave many handsome entertainments in my honor, and so were the Barrys and all Gen. Jackson's real friends, and at state dinners I always received most def-

was thrown on a particular spot in the garden, as if to mark the place where the treasure was concealed.

Unable to keep so weighty a secret long concealed, Mirabel hurried off and told his story to two of his friends—a woman, Magdalene Caillot, who had charge of the farm attached to a neighboring country-seat, and to her gardener. The three friends determined the next evening to verify the ghost's story, so they repaired in company to the spot indicated, and commenced digging. In a short time they came to a bundle wrapped in soiled linen, which, on being struck with the spade, gave forth a metallic chink. The party were pleased enough at this discovery, but seem to have been pretty badly scared, too, for none of them dared touch the bundle. Mirabel, however, having procured a crooked stick (it must have been a pretty stout one), hooked it through the bundle, which he bore home in triumph. There, in default of vinegar, he scaked it in wine, though for what reason he did not state, and on opening it discovered 1,000 gold pieces, mostly old Portuguese coins. Here was a great and glorious change for the hardworked peasant, now become a man of property. His first proceeding seems to have been to pour out a libation of Bacchus, for he went off to Marseilles on a spree which lasted two or three days. His friends had lost sight of the treasure from the time he had carried the bundle home with him, and when they asked after it, he put them off with an evasive answer. the Barrys and all Gen. Jackson e feat friends, and at state dinners I always received most def-erential notice. The stories about my being cut in society are grossly exaggerated. Sir Charles Yaughan, the British Minister, was a warm friend, and at his ball and receptions I had many honors."
"We have read that at one of Baron Krudener's honors."

"We have read that at one of Baron Krudener's balls, the wife of the Minister from Holland, Mrs. Huygens, deliberately cut you. Parton tails the story."

"I do not recollect the ball at all, and, as for Madame Huygens, she never gave me an affront in public or anywhere else, to my knowledge; but the Inghams, Branches, Calhouns, Berriens, and their friends could invent anything. I recoleict another incident. Jackson had appointed Gen. Eaton Minister to France. The rumor was immediately started that it was for the purpose of enabling me to go out of the country. At one of Sir Charles Vaughn's balls a Mrs. Pleasanton came up to me, and in most obsequious manner congratulated me, and asked to have her son taken abroad with us. I knew that Mrs. Pleasanton had been an active enemy. Soon as I could I said to Gen. Eaton: 'Darling, are you going to France?' He replied: 'You say you will not go.' I told him I would never leave the soil of America until gine months were passed in the presence of my enemies, and open proof given of the lies they had told. Gen. Jackson and my husband both complimented me for the decision, and Jackson said it suggested a thought which

him, and when they asked after it, he put them off with an evasive answer.

He soon realized the cares which riches bring to their possessors, for, like the cobbler in La Fontaine's fable, he lived in constant dread for his life from robbers, and loat sleep, appetite, and voice. He had some masses said, for fear his spectral friend should pay him a second visit and wring his neck for him, and had himself bled four times to get rid of the physical effects of his great fright.

In this stage of affairs he bethought himself of a fellow-townsman, one Anguier, a wealthy

husband both complimented me for the decision, and Jackson said it suggested a thought which had not occurred to him before."
"You were accused of making most of his ap-

"Yes, they said that. But I never made but

"Yes, they said that. But I never made but two appointments during Gen. Jacksbi's Administration. One was for humanity and the other at solicitation of friends. The first was a son of the widow Coolidge, who kept a boarding-house in the First Ward, and was hunted down by everybody for some indiscretion. The appointment was made by Maj. Barry. The other, Mr. Cooper, was appointed Purser in the navy, and became one of my worst randocers."

seen of Emily she was traveling West with two children. JACKSON, VAN BUREN, AND CAL BOUN.

children.

JACKSON, VAN BUREN, AND CAL MOUN.

The reader now has a clear idea of the nature of the scandals affecting Mrs. Eaton, and is also made aware of the fact that the President, in espousing her cause, was necessarily involved in opposition to her enemies. Van Buren was her most active and influential friend in the Cabinet, and at that early day aspired to the Presidency. Calhoun was her most influential enemy, and had the same aspirations attributed to Van Buren. In further conversation with Mrs. Eaton the following facts were elicited: Besides the persons named above, Mrs. Eaton had the special friendship of Amos Kendall, Isaac Hill, Dr. Randolph, and others. Duff Green, the editor of the United States Telegraph, was the champion of Cathoun, and hence opposed to her. So interested was Gen. Jackson in Van Buren for the succession that as early as the latter part of 1829 he wroto a letter to Judge Overton, carefully commending Van Buren, and speaking of lost confidence in Calhoun, and in 1830 Jackson openly told his friends that Calhoun was molding influence against Van Buren. Of course the Cabinet was wanting in anything like harmony, and sometimes for months together Gen. Eaton held nothing but strictly official intercourse with Mesers. Ingham, Branch, and Barrien. The President, iron-nerved as he was, could not stand this sort of thing, and he resolved on its harmony or dissolution. After a determined effort on his part matters became a little better, and for something more than a year there was some show of decent feeling, but after all Jackson.

harmony or dissolution. After a determined effort on his part matters became a hittle better, and for something more than a year there was some show of decent feeling, but after all Jackson saw very little of the three, Ingham, Brauch, and Berrien, and Cabinet meetings almost wholly ceased. But in the meantime Van Buren wonderfully increased his influence. Circumstances transpired which made the breach between Jackson and Calhoun a "hloody chasm" which nothing could bridge. It was then that Duff Green's open disaffection was proclaimed in the Telegraph. This led to the establishment of the Globe, with Francis P. Blair, Sen., as its editor. It took the place of the Telegraph as the organ of the Administration. The President got rid of Ingham, Brauch, and Berrien, through the agreed-upon resignations of Van Buren and Eaton. This was in December, 1830. Van Buren was nominated as Minister to England, but rejected by the casting vote of Calhoun, for he believed Van Buren had conspired with and led the President in opposition to himself. That vote settled Calhoun and made Van Buren President.

Mrs. Eaton, with evident pain, rehearsed the story of her last/marriage, and with an Italian adventurer by the name of Antonio Buchignani, who managed to deprive her of all her property, and then to run away with her granddaughter, Emily Randolph. She was a rich woman. Mr. Timberiake left her all his property. Gen. Eaton left her a large fortune, and her mother left her all her property, but Buchignani stripped her of the last cent by one device and then another, and has left her in her age desolate, and dependent for support upon her male grandchildren. Buchignani afterwards married Emily Randolph, but where they are now she does not know. She has heard that Buchignani is dead, and the last seen of Emily also was traveling West with two

the vision of Mirabel, for if there was no ghost there was probably no treasure; he made the spectre an integral part of his case. Fortunately for him, the criminal Judge was one of those individuals who delight to visit the night side of nature, and drop an occasional footfall on the boundary of another world. He decided that Anquier should be placed in close confinement and subjected to the torture until he should confess what he had done with the moner.

should confess what he had done with the money.

An appeal was promptly taken to the Parliament of Air, and a rehearing applied for.

Anquier's counsel presented a strong case against the ghost. Assuming even that such a thing as the return of the spirits of the departed were possible, certainly they would not appear unless for good cause. Why should the spectre bother himself to hand his treasure over to an ignorant peasant, who would let himself be cheated out of it so soon after he had received it? Certainly the spirits of the dead have no nowledge of the future, and are but poor jude as of men, or such a custodian would not have a strong points in his client's case, such as Mirabel's exchanging the gold for a receipt when it was to dark for him to read it, the fact that he was the analysis witness as to the contents of the bundle; the would have declined to open it, especially as a man was of the party; and finally, the non-produc, ion of Bernard, the gardner, who had assisted to the content of the counsel for the ghost the proof has in-

The counsel for the ghost the took his in nings, and produced a formidable a ray of au theoricated spectral appearances, hom the time when the Witch of Endorbrought up a nine

The Parliament, however, mought in has better hear something further, and ordered a rehearing, to which the missing Bernard was summoned. An important witness he turned out to be.

He testified that he knew Mirabel well, had lent him 20 livres, had heard his ghost story, and gone out alone with him to search for the treasure. They dug for some time and found nothing, whereupon he accused Mirabel of hoaring him, and went off. Subsequently he was present again, at the same time as Magdalene Callot; but at that time, too, nothing was found. Mirabel had told him of his finding several small sums of money, but he never showed him any, except a few france, which he gave to a priest to have masses said, but witness was inclined to think these were part of the 20 divres he had lent him.

Pierre Callot testified that Ettene Barthelmy, with whom Mirabel hived, and who washis guardian, had called upon witness one day to solicit him to say that Anquier had told him he had given Mirabel's money to a sea captain. Witness, indignant at the question, kicked him out of the house. A lawyer of Marseilles swore that Mirabel had consulted him with regard to a paper which he said had been served on him. It was in the form of a writ, reciting that as he had found a treasure and not accounted for it with the owner of the land on which it was found, he must do so within fifteen days or further proceedings would be taken. As no such form of writ was in use, it was manifestly a forgery.

The evidence of these witnesses gave quite a different aspect to the case. Mirabel was himself arrested, and the trials of both accused and accuser went on together. Magdalene Caillot, on re-examination, said she had never seen any of the money nor believed any of Mirabel's yarns; that she had given the evidence she did on the first trial at his earnest solicitation. The conclusive evidence, however, against our ghost-seer was given by his own family. On a day subsequent to the time at which he swore ne had put his treasure in Anquier's hands he had invi

Dealing in Tigers

Two dealers, Mr. Jamrach, in London, and Heir Hagenbeck, in Hamburg, have almost a monopoly of the trade in wild animals. The former recently gave some of his experiences with tigers. He says: "When the young tigers are accustomed to intercourse with men they are always tame, but you must not go near them at feeding time. My assistant took a large tiger, 2 years old, to London in a sailing vessel from Calchtta; he played with every one on board, and was only shut up in his cage

arge type. I years old, to London in a sail of fellow-coversame, one Anguier, a wealthy merchant of Marseilles, and to him he could have one of the covering the dispose of treasure-trove, which, under severe pains and penalting the laws governing the dispose and first of the property of the old pieces, and for his daily needs lent him forty livres. He also became very attentive to his recently-artiched fellow the property of the old pieces, and for his daily needs lent him forty livres. He also became very attentive to his recently-artiched fellow the property of the sights, treated him at several taverns, took him to his house and to dinner, and finally showed him his strong box filled with a goodly sexy circumstances. All this had the dead effect, and Mirabel was stained that there was no safer piace for his treasure than in the hand of his friend the wealthy merchant.

Anguier should receive the ghost's legac, and that Anguier should receive the ghost's legac, and that Anguier should receive the ghost's legac of the stream of the country of the property of the taverns of Marseilles. But his afterward of the taverns of the

A Dog Among Porpoises.

The Cape May Daily Weres tells a story of a Newfoundland dog: "White with his master during a stroll on the beach, the master noticed a large school of fish running in close to the breakers, followed by a great drove of porpoises, that were rolling and bouncing through the water in apparent excitement with the grand chase after the frightened finnies. The dog Carlo, noticing the rumpus, and being encouraged by his master to venture out among the sea-pigs, gave a shrill bark, and started out as gracefully as a dog of cork floating over the billows. Onward he plunged, and upon reaching the porpoises, he sent up a terrible yelping, to the consternation of the esa-pigs, for dog-barking among the sea residents is an unusual thing. Carlo now plunged, first for one-porpoise and then for another, and so excited the whole company that a grand charge was made, and Carlo was obliged to beat a retreat, which he did in great haste, followed by scores of the enemy, jumping, snorting, and tumbling about, evidently much delighted at putting the Newfoundland stranger to flight. The dog was chased close in shore, his pursuers only returing after getting among the breakers. Upon an examination of Carlo after his novel venture, Mr. Carson found that he had been severely lashed in the side, and had one car partly bitten off. This, we believe, is the first instance on record of a dog going out to battle with the hosts of the sea." age in his hand, which witness saw him haud to another party, receiving in return another piece of paper.

Francoise Fermiere retterated the story of the spectre, and said that, having asked Mirabel one day to show her his treasure, he took her to his room, removed some bricks from the chimney, and displayed a large bag filled with gold coin. Other witnesses deposed to a suddend timacy between Anquier and Mirabel, and some testimony was put in to show that the signature to the receipt was genuine.

Anquier brought witnesses to contradict some of the plaintiff's statements, and offered to prove an alibi.

This was the whole case; it rested entirely on

SUNDAY'S NEWS

Local.

The Mutuals, of New York, defeated the White. Stockings Saturday by a score of 3 to 2.

The Common Council special committee, appointed to propare a new fire ordinance, and to consider other matters pertaining to better protection against fire, began its labors Saturday, receiving and discussing various propesitions, but arriving at no definite results. Bishop Whitehouse is lying dangerously if at his residence in this city.

An organization styled the Independen Swedish-American Republican Club was perfected Saturday, night by the election of officers.

The report of the County Committee on Bunklization of taxes shows the following totals: The total assessment valuation of lots, lands, and

Mr. A. C. Hesing arrived in the city yesterd morning, and in an interview with a Tansar reporter denied any councetion whatever withe County Hospital lot business. Mr. Mills the County Treasurer, made a similar statement of the County Count

The following particulars of a terrib explosion between Tamoqua and Mahe de Pa, are furnished by the Tamaque Wedla, addy evening. The magazine the cause of the explosion, whatever curred, was a stone building, and so coursed, was a stone building, and so coursed, was it demolished that not a veitage r

WALLACE-In New York City, on Monday morning, 5 months.

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Regular Sale of Dry Goods, &c., TUESDAY, August 11, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Towels, Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c. Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. Also, 25,000 Choice Segars. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WE SHALL OFFER AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

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AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, At stores 30 and 52 Clark-st. (under Sherman House. The mantels will be sold complete with grates when desired. Sale positive. Every mantel to be sold. Sale positive. Every mantel to be sold. Actionsest, &LISON, POMEROY & CO., Actionsest, Sand & Randolphet.

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LIQUORS

And Saloon Fixtures, At our Salesrooms, 41 and 43 South Causist, Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 10 a.m., We shall sell 18 brls of Brandies, Mait Whiskies, Wins, and Gins, —8 casks of Brandies, Gin, and Wines, is here of Assorted Liquors, 8 cases Flasks, a lot of Cordials, Grains, and Tobecco, Bar, Counter, and Fixtures, large Orained tee Box, Chromos, Steel Engravings, Matties 4c., including contents of a first-class salcon. Also chests of Tea. BRUSH, SON 4 CO., Aucticonsen.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MEDCHANDISE every Saturday morning at 9% o'clock.
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By EDWARDS & CO. At 132 WEST MADISON-ST., Monday evening Aug. 10, at 7 p. m., we shall offer for sale 400 of the finest Chromos, Steel Engravings. Lithographs, Locking Glases, etc., in the market to the highest bidder. Me sarve whatever. Our instructions are to sell at any fast origine. Remember that this stock is outlively new, original damaged, as is usually sold at autetion. Call and by if you want a bargain. Seats for ladies. VOLUME 27.

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